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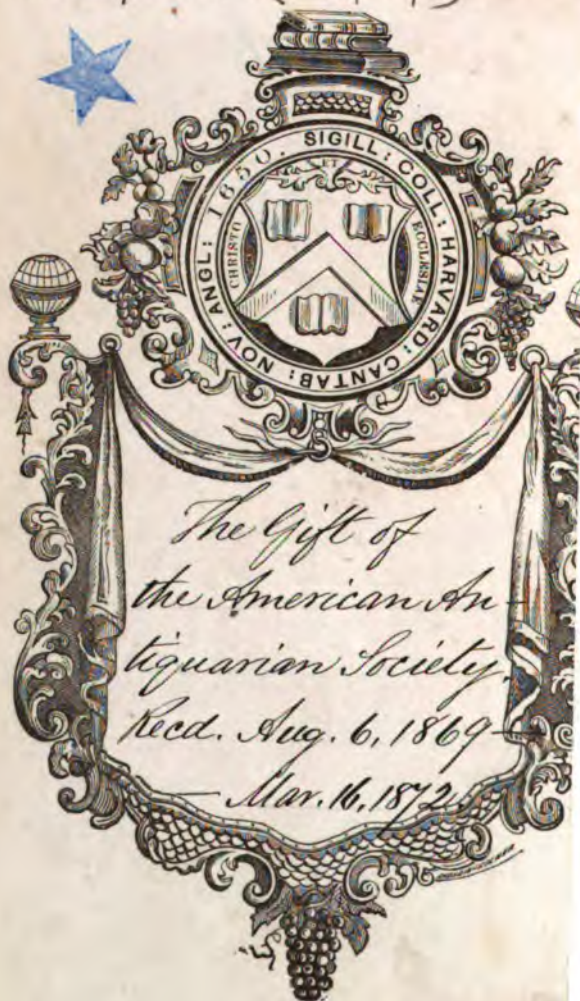
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON,

APRIL 28, 1869.



WORCESTER:
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON,
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1869. Aug. 6
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the Society.

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PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 28, 1889, AT THE HALL OF THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

THE President, the Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Dr. S. A. GREEN was appointed to that office, *pro tempore*.

The Records of the last Annual Meeting were read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. CHARLES DEANE, it was voted that the list of nominations for membership be reported and acted upon at this stage of the meeting, whereupon the President, for the Council, proposed the following names : M. MARIE ARMAND PASCAL d'AVEZAC, Paris ; Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, D.D., Boston ; CHARLES C. JONES, JR., Esq., New York ; Hon. D. WALDO LINCOLN, Worcester ; JOHN E. MASON, M.D., Washington, D. C. ; Rev. EDWIN M. STONE, Providence, R. I. ; and they were unanimously elected members of the Society.

The Report of the Council, prepared by the Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., was read by him, and the Treasurer and the Librarian severally read their Reports, which form parts of the Report of the Council.

On motion of Mr. DEANE, it was voted that the Report

of the Council be accepted and printed, under the direction of the Publishing Committee.

A paper on the *tumuli* of Georgia was read by Mr. JONES, one of the newly elected members, which was referred to the Publishing Committee.

The Rev. Mr. HALE offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Council :

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Society, the maps, illustrating early American History, collected by Dr. J. G. Kohl, for the use of the State Department, at Washington, are of great value to all our students of History, and that the Council be requested to communicate to the Secretary of State our wish that a report respecting them might be prepared in the Department for the use of the public.

On motion of the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, the meeting was dissolved.

SAMUEL A. GREEN,

Recording Secretary,

pro tempore.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

SINCE our last meeting the Society has been deprived of four of its members by death, viz: Mr. GEORGE A. BERGENROTH, a foreign associate residing in Spain; USHER PARSONS, M.D., of Providence, R. I.; Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, of New York; and Col. TIMOTHY BIGELOW LAWRENCE, of Boston.

The death of Mr. BERGENROTH is announced in the English journals. It took place in Madrid, February 13th, after he had suffered ten days from typhus fever. Mr. Bergenroth was elected a member of our Society in recognition on our part of the light thrown by his diligent researches in the Spanish archives upon the early history of America.

He had been commissioned by the English Record Commission to make these researches, now nearly ten years ago. As early as August, 1860, he was well at work in the Reading Room of the Archives at Simancas; and in assiduous labor there, and in other depositories of the treasures of Spanish diplomacy, he has been engaged until the period of his death. The result is seen in the curious and valuable Calendar of Spanish State Papers, for the period of the reign of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., of England, published under the direction of the masters of

the Rolls. These calendars contain a reference to all the despatches and State papers which relate to negotiations between England and Spain. In passages of great interest, Mr. Bergenroth translated the full text of the despatch, as in the despatches of Ayala to the Spanish court, which contains one of our fullest accounts, thus far, of the first and second Cabot voyages.

His introductory essays, published with these volumes, are themselves historical works of great interest. Nothing can be more creditable to his genius and industry, as an investigator of the original annals, than the account he gives of the pains he took to decipher the documents written in secret characters of which the Spanish government itself had lost the key. After Mr. Bergenroth had created new keys, by months of labor and at the great injury of his own health, the old keys were found, only in time however to attest the accuracy of those made by his diligent study.

In his last letter to us, Mr. Bergenroth speaks of references to Columbus and to the Cabots, in his possession, which he thinks may be of interest to us. It is understood that his papers have been preserved, and we trust that these references may not be lost to history.

The supplement to the Spanish papers was published in October last. In this curious volume Mr. Bergenroth published the full text of the documents cited, with a translation. They all bear on the life and character of Queen Katherine, the first wife of Henry VIII., and on the life of the unfortunate princess Juana, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. With regard to these two princesses, Mr. Bergenroth came to conclusions, from the new

authorities cited, which have profoundly interested students of history. These documents seem to impair very seriously the stainless personal character which most historians have given to Queen Katherine,—and the papers relating to Juana led Mr. Bergenroth to doubt the received opinion as to her mental aberration. The volume is one of the most singular historical interest.

USHER PARSONS, M.D., was born in Alfred, York County, Maine, August 18, 1788, and died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 19, 1868. He was descended from Joseph Parsons, one of the company who, with William Pynchon, settled Springfield, Mass., in 1635. He was a graduate of the Medical School of Harvard University, but previously served in the Navy as Surgeon's Mate, and was with Commodore Perry in his celebrated battle on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. On that occasion, the other surgeons, Drs. Horsely and Barton, being both disabled, the whole charge of ninety-six wounded men devolved upon him, of whom all but three recovered. His skill and devotion were highly commended in a letter from the Commodore to the Secretary of the Navy. Dr. Parsons was the last surviving commissioned officer of Perry's squadron, and the last of the crew of the flag ship *Lawrence*. He was promoted to the rank of Surgeon in April, 1814, and assigned to the Frigate *Java* for a cruise in the Mediterranean. He afterwards accompanied Commodore McDonough in the *Guerriere*, which carried our minister to Russia. His health failing, he obtained leave of absence, and passed a few months in the medical schools and hospitals of Paris and London. Subsequently he became connected with the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and also

lectured at several medical schools. Removing to Providence, he was appointed to a medical professorship in Brown University, and engaged in private practice as physician and surgeon, having resigned his commission in the Navy. In 1822 he married the eldest daughter of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, the historian. Dr. Parsons was, for several years, President of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and, first, Vice President, then President of the National Medical Association. He had a very decided taste for historical studies and historical composition, and was one of the leading members of the Historical Society of Rhode Island. In 1852 he gave an interesting discourse before that Society on the Battle of Lake Erie. He wrote and printed a *Life of Sir William Pepperell*, a *Genealogy of the Frost Family*, and prepared various biographical and genealogical papers for periodical publications. His medical publications were numerous and valuable; among them a volume of "Boylston Prize Essays;" "Physician for Ships," containing medical advice for seamen, &c.; "Spinal Diseases—their causes and treatment;" "Address before the Medical Association at St. Louis, May 2, 1854," &c. Dr. Parsons was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society as well as of this institution. Many years ago he presented to our cabinet a collection of ethnological specimens, illustrative of the arts and customs of different nations and different periods, including relics of our own aborigines; and he was accustomed, when health and convenience permitted, to come from Providence to the meetings of the Society. He manifested his regard for the Society by remembering it in his will, bequeathing to it the sum of one hundred dollars.

Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, who died at Rome, in Italy, on the 27th of March last, was born at Kennebunk, Me., on the 23d of May, 1802. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Exeter, N. H. He graduated at Harvard College, in 1822, and studied law in the office of Judge Shepley, of Maine. He commenced the practice of his profession in Worcester, and soon became an active member of this Society. He had already written a very able and complete history of the towns of Saco and Biddeford. The second volume of the *Archæologia* was published under his editorial care, as chairman of the Committee of Publication, and his services at that period were various and constant. He soon after removed to the city of New York, where he devoted himself with equal ardor to the interests of the Historical Society of that State, and became one of its Publishing Committee in association with Chancellor Kent and Peter A. Jay. Their valuable publication of early Dutch documents was prepared entirely by him. His next work was a translation from the Spanish of the Despatches of Hernando Cortes, with a long introduction and valuable notes. About the same period he wrote a volume relating to the political history and condition of Mexico, which was published anonymously. He had a strong taste for literary pursuits, and a great facility in the acquisition of languages. In 1844 he was elected to the Senate of New York, and distinguished himself in the duties of that body sitting as a Court of Errors. Soon after the inauguration of President Taylor, he received the appointment of *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Hague, which he held till the close of the administration of Mr. Fillmore, and then spent several years in travelling with his family.

He held various offices of trust and honor in the city of New York; and at the time of his death was president of the American Ethnological Society, and one of the Council of the New York Historical Society. The last position he had held for a long period. As a business man, he served as Director of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and as President of the Citizens Savings Bank—a very important financial trust. He has been fitly described, in resolves passed in reference to his death, as a patriotic citizen, a ripe scholar, an able and faithful officer, and a kind hearted Christian gentleman.

Col. TIMOTHY BIGELOW LAWRENCE, whose sad and sudden death recently occurred at Washington, was born in Boston, November 22, 1826, the son of Hon. Abbott and Katharine (Bigelow) Lawrence, and descended, on both sides, from early settlers of Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard College in 1846; having, during his course as an undergraduate, experienced a severe illness which left behind it the affliction of permanent deafness, and necessarily interfered a good deal with the successful prosecution of his studies. He entered the Law School at Cambridge, but left, to try the effects of foreign travel and the assistance of distinguished aurists in relieving his infirmity. Returning home, in 1848, he was appointed by Gov. Briggs a member of his military staff. He had a military taste, inherited, perhaps, from ancestors who had served with distinction in the war of the Revolution, and had devoted much attention to military affairs when abroad. This disposition he indulged in the purchase and arrangement of a very complete collection of armor and weapons in use during the age of chivalry in Europe, which, with

various implements of warfare of different nations, surpassed any other in the country. While his father was minister to England, Col. Lawrence became an attaché of the embassy, and filled the place of Secretary of Legation during the temporary absence of that officer. At the period of the Great Exhibition, which brought large numbers of his countrymen to London, he applied himself zealously to their varied wants and interests, and rendered services which they were glad to acknowledge. He was solicited to continue his connection with the legation by the two immediate successors of his father, and remained in England till October, 1855, when the death of his father had made it necessary for him to return to Boston, in order to act as a trustee under the will. In 1859, Col. Lawrence erected a costly and elegant monument in Worcester to the memory of Col. Timothy Bigelow, a former citizen, who was a brave officer of the Revolution, and an ancestor for whom he had been named. In the civil war, which soon broke out, he manifested his own patriotism by offering his services to Gov. Andrew, and applying his means and his energies to the organization and equipment of the celebrated Nims Battery, one of the best in the field. He was, for a season, on the staff of Gen. Keyes, but his infirmity of deafness prevented his entering upon the active service for which he had a desire, and would otherwise have had brilliant opportunities. In 1862, Col. Lawrence received the appointment of Consul General for Italy, and entered upon its duties with devotion and enthusiasm. His faithful administration of that office, his attention to the interests of his countrymen, and his elegant hospitalities, have been the subject of general praise and

the high commendation of his government. In the summer of 1868, during the absence of Mr. Marsh, the American Minister, Col. Lawrence filled his place, with the rank of *Chargé d'Affaires*, in a very acceptable manner. On the return of Mr. Marsh to Florence, Col. Lawrence made arrangements for a visit to the United States, and, while passing through London, was elected an honorary member of the Athenæum Club, a distinguished mark of appreciation on the part of that aristocratic association. Being in Washington during the ceremonies at the accession of General Grant to the presidency, he was seized with a sudden illness which terminated fatally on the 21st of March. The Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts united in the passage of resolutions expressive of respect for his character and public services, and regret for his loss.

It has been the custom of the Council, in presenting their Report, to call the attention of the Association to such topics of immediate interest as circumstances might seem to require. When nothing in our own affairs called for discussion, themes of a general character in the literary and scientific world have been introduced. In several recent papers interesting views and opinions have been presented, relating to discoveries and theories in geological science. It has been thought by the Council that the sentiments expressed by Rev. Dr. Ellis, at the last meeting, in reference to certain tendencies in the discussion concerning the date of the existence of man, may, with propriety, be made the basis of some further remarks. Precautionary suggestions are justified on account of the proclivity in ardent minds to conclusions not altogether warrantable. It

has been a marked feature in the speculations of geologists and naturalists pursuing cognate subjects of study, to force few and inadequate facts to sustain very broad hypotheses. The laws of generalization have been (unintentionally, perhaps,) strained in order to fill out an idea, the chief part of which has been the creation of a vivid imagination, aided by very scanty actual material. Thus Whewell says of Werner, one of the three persons he speaks of "as the main authors of geological classification," "when he came to apply this methodizing power to geology, the love of system, so fostered, seems to have been too strong for the collection of facts he had to deal with. * * * He promulgated, as representing the world, a scheme collected from a province, and even too hastily gathered from that narrow field." We are not disposed to deprecate systematizing or theorizing. For the attempt to systematize is one of the necessary attempts to know. We have no definite knowledge until we classify. We have not defined an object till we understand it in its relations to other objects. The steam which rises from the surface of heated water is useless till its energy is developed under the constraint and limitations of the boiler in which it is confined. So our facts come to have weight and intelligence when they are seen and measured in connexion with other facts. When a new ore is discovered it takes its place in the cabinet, and has its rank in the scale, as soon as its properties are compared with known minerals. This is a prime method of fixing knowledge and rendering isolated facts available in the general fund. In like manner hypothesis is a necessary instrument in the advancement of science. It is the power under which the tentative process is carried

on. Phenomena engage our observation and excite curiosity. At first sight, they lie scattered and disconnected like the huge boulders that disfigure a rocky plain. It is a first principle to seek some arrangement of them—to look up the connexions—to find the common bond, and to bring them into a system. The necessity of framing hypotheses is well nigh absolute; for the law is always a deduction from phenomena; and there is no other way but to put phenomena together upon some supposition or conjecture, and see how far the conceived law fulfils the conditions. By this method all real science has been built up. The wrecks of innumerable hypotheses strew the path of progress, just as the wrecks of innumerable worthless machines mark the steps of advance in the mechanic arts. Systematizing and theorizing we do not object to; but to the disposition to assert a partially verified and imperfectly sustained hypothesis to be ultimate truth. To try and partly fail, or to fail entirely, is a more honorable record for any man than to sit down without an effort to master the problems with which all nature is filled. We are sometimes tempted to deride the exploded theories of past ages—very much I suppose as the science of future ages will laugh at the infantile swellings of the geological pride of the present day. But such estimates are disingenuous. The old astronomers were, it seems to me, as great heroes as our modern ones. For they had the hard task to find the clue. They observed with wonderful patience and accuracy. Some of the ancient tables are scarcely surpassed at the present day, notwithstanding the vast improvement of our apparatus. The tropical year, as measured by Hipparchus, exceeds the truth by only twelve seconds; his

elements of the lunar orbit are within a few minutes of present observations, and his determination of the precession of the equinoxes, a fact discovered by him, varies about two seconds from the modern calculations. We often hear the method of accounting for the motions of the heavenly bodies by cycles, epicycles and eccentrics, which was in the main the work of the same astronomer, spoken of as clumsy. And yet when it is remembered that this ingenious contrivance, although resting upon an entirely false basis, did to a great extent harmonize and reduce to order the motions of the heavenly bodies; and which, to use the singular language of Ptolemy, "saves the theories," it deserves rather to be extolled as a prodigy of patient industry and effort, than stigmatised as a failure. The men who suggested and applied this curious and complicated machinery, to explain what was otherwise a constant perplexity, would seem to deserve our admiration for their skill and their eagerness for knowledge. The well known remark of Alphonso X., king of Castile, though savoring of some smartness, can hardly be considered as wise or just. He is reported to have said "that if God had consulted him at the creation, the universe should have been made on a better and simpler plan." The more generous testimony of our day to the labors of Hipparchus is that "these determinations furnish one of the most delicate tests of Newton's law of gravitation." It is a question whether these abandoned astronomical theories are, in comparison with the Copernican system, any more worthy to be called clumsy, than the old printing press retained among the relics in this Society is worthy to be called clumsy in com-

parison with the effective six-cylinder presses so honorable to modern mechanical skill.

The point to which our suggestions tend is that we should confine ourselves to the collection and arrangement of facts. The present age is in respect to geology—to the origin and date of the existence of the human species, and kindred subjects upon which so much effort is expended—not the era of science, but the era of investigation and hypothesis. The science is yet to come. The danger is always from ignorance and not from knowledge. As friends of truth, it is becoming to hail with gratitude all increase of knowledge, and all additions to the store of facts from which laws are developed and positive systems constructed. A too narrow observation is fatal to a permanent result, and so far as this Society connects itself with researches in archaeology or anthropology, it is due to its conservative character to stand aloof from the hasty endorsement of undemonstrated speculations and fanciful theories.

Speaking entirely for myself, I may be permitted to say that some facts commonly credited, do not appear to have had due weight in the discussions thus far. I express the opinions only of an outside observer, without assuming at all to enter into details, or to follow the track of investigations quite beyond the line of my information.

If the human race has existed so much longer than the historic records intimate, some questions are worthy of consideration: For instance,—it is asserted in the Mosaic record, that the length of human life in the earliest period greatly exceeded the most extraordinary instances of lon-

gevity in our era. This fact, if established, would seem to indicate in the antediluvians a vigor and soundness of body surpassing the conditions of health in later times. There must have been a robustness and strength of constitution very remarkable to have endured the wear and the liabilities of life for so many centuries. The human system exhibited a perfection in the performance of its functions which is not now known. But if this is so, how does it comport with the theory that the early men were on the upward grade from a lower development to a higher? Upon that hypothesis should we not have expected to find, in our earliest records of man upon the earth, the traces of a more imperfect organization, or of an undeveloped capacity in the organization? If the Mosaic record is true, of which I maintain no doubt, then the first men were, in what belongs to the animal organization, in strength and capacity of power, in the normal condition of the system, and in the successful discharge of functions, not inferior, but greatly superior to subsequent generations. Is it not more difficult to account for this fact upon the hypothesis of the great antiquity of man—his original insignificance, and his progressive elevation to the ordinary idea of manhood—than to account for the degeneration of the animal system to its present lower level? I believe it is the admitted doctrine of physiologists, that the human constitution suffers by abuse; that its powers are diminished by continued violations of the laws of its economy; that the loss of vigor in one generation goes down to the next, so that the individuals of the generations following start in life with less advantage, and with greater liabilities to failure. The facts connected with hereditary diseases—the offspring of insane parents being

more exposed to insanity, the offspring of consumptives more exposed to consumption—appear to shew that the animal organization is exposed to an hereditary deterioration. Now the history of the world abounds with the evidences of the tendency in men to indulge in sensuality; and the diseases connected with sensual indulgences are among those which physiologists set down as exerting a most certain influence upon the constitution of posterity. Some races, it is well known, are proceeding rapidly to extermination through these causes. The ravages of vice, it would seem, began very early, and in connexion with them it seems probable that the process of degeneracy commenced, and that under this process the capabilities of the human constitution have been lessened until we now live not more, at the utmost, than one-fourth or one-fifth the time of the progenitors of the race.

It should be here admitted that some physiologists, by an examination of the elements and organism of the human body, arrive at the conclusion that by the necessity of its essential principles and its construction it is destined to decay, and that it cannot by any possibility endure the strain of such long-continued action as is required by the protracted antediluvian and the earlier postdiluvian life. But it should be remembered that the examination, and therefore the inference, relates only to organizations greatly impaired and deteriorated, and cannot therefore be fairly adduced as proof of the original physical vigor of primitive manhood.

It should also be remembered that there has been during the Christian era a decided advance made in the average life of men in civilized society. Some difference of opinion

exists as to the facts. But it is highly probable that life has been increased about twenty years among the easy classes in England above that of the same classes in Rome. The mean term of life in Paris is about twelve years above the Roman.

These facts serve to shew more conclusively the reasonableness of the theory. Among the Romans, licentiousness prevailed to a most destructive extent. It was a subject of great concern because it wasted the resources of the nation, and diminished their capacity to maintain in vigor their population. In the reign of Augustus, the most earnest efforts were made by that prince, both by threatenings and rewards, to secure the benefits and the sanctity of the marriage state. But it was found utterly impossible. It is not surprising that the average period of life in a condition so unnatural and exhausting should have been reduced to thirty years. The change since that time, under the influence of Christian morality, and a more comprehensive knowledge of the means of promoting health, in an equal degree justify the position, that the length of life in primitive times, is due to the normal perfection of the organization, and the unimpaired strength of the original constitution, and that the abuse of the body is the true occasion of its inherited feebleness.

I am aware that many efforts have been made to set aside these facts, or to explain them in such a way as to deprive them of their force. The methods are so well known that I will only advert briefly to them. Among those which have fallen within my reading not one appears to me to be of any value. They are either unfounded in respect to facts upon which they assume to be based, or they are

purely conjectural. It is true that the authority of the Pentateuch upon which mainly the facts rest is questioned. It would not be in place for me, even if able to do so, to enter upon the discussion of that question. Some remarks may be introduced farther on.

It may be sufficient to say a word in regard to the numbers given in Genesis. There is not, as is well known, an entire agreement in the four principal sources. By consulting the tables made from the Hebrew, the Samaritan Pentateuch, the Septuagint and Josephus, it will be seen that the same number of years is given as the length of the lives of the first five generations. In the other five of the first ten generations considerable differences occur. The Septuagint indicates strongly that the text has been altered, from the addition of exactly one hundred years to the date of birth in six instances. The agreement is however in these several records so great as to require either a common truth or a common error. In order to disprove the fact of these long lives, the whole record as we have it must be disproved, or we must resort to other methods. The devise of affirming that the year was a lunar month is utterly without foundation. There is no authority for sustaining any such conjecture. It is refuted by the fact that at the time of the flood, after the three hundred days, two months or about sixty days were added to fill out the year, which is conclusive that the year was at that time reckoned at least twelve lunations. The whole subject of chronology is difficult. Mr. Poole, of the British Museum, adheres to the Septuagint chronology, and concludes, by a very elaborate examination of the subject, that the date of the creation of Adam exceeds the ordinary computation by about twelve hundred or fourteen

hundred years. The long era, asserted by Bunsen to be twenty thousand years, before Christ, is said to be based by him wholly on philological considerations, and no semitic scholar has accepted his theory. It is denied that any proofs of his drawn from supposed monuments or traditions are trustworthy. Mr. Poole says, "these conclusions of Bunsen necessitate the abandonment of all belief in the historical character of the Biblical account of the times before Abraham." This I think even Bunsen does not allow. If the Mosaic record is sustained, the question of chronology does not touch the theory. The enlarged period of careful scholars justifies the fact of longevity. The enormous period of Bunsen does not destroy it, except by destroying the credibility of Genesis.

Upon the commonly accepted record, then, there are facts which demand reconciliation with modern theories. If the theories do not embrace these facts they are partial, and need to be reconsidered. If they cannot harmonize such facts they are not as yet entitled to credence.

What I have now suggested relates to the animal economy only. There is another source of objection in respect of which some further light is desirable. I refer to the evidences of the unchangeable character and quality of the human mind. I am aware that the cherished opinion is, that the mind is progressive, and that the intellect of the present day rises greatly above the level attained by men of early times. If there is a question here it is one admitting a very wide discussion, and the settlement of which requires great discrimination.

If there has been no growth and development of the body in the historic period, it does not follow that the man

has not changed for the better. For the man distinctively is an intellectual, reasoning being—and it may be that his elevation is determined by his constitution to be in this quality rather than in animal vigor. Any fair inquiry upon this point binds us to distinguish between faculties, powers, and capacities, and what is properly the accumulation due to effort and experience. The increase of knowledge in an individual mind does not alter the elementary powers of the mind, any more than increase of fruitage, through a better culture, alters the species of fruit upon a tree. It would be a sad history of the race to say that the experience of six thousand years had done nothing for the mind. Still sadder if the experience of twenty thousand years has done nothing. And yet when you inspect the mind in its natural faculties and endowments, it is fair to ask whether or not the passage of centuries has added either to the number or to the acuteness of its powers. The very limited records of early history, compared with the abundant material of our day, is not favorable to a just comparison. But it may be asked whether, going back to the earliest authentic records, there is not proof of high intellectual qualities and evidence of vigorous mental exercises. The Books of Moses contain biographies of remarkable men—men exhibiting traits of character worthy of admiration at all times. The early poetry of the Scriptures is acknowledged to exhibit some of the highest qualities of genius. The date of the Book of Job is disputed. The majority of testimony allows it a high antiquity. It contains sentiments, the discussion of principles, poetic conceptions, imagery and descriptions of a very high order. The Pentateuch presents to us history in clear outline, vivid representation enlivened with con-

versation and with poetry, and in a style indicating a vigorous and manly thinking. The system of government unfolded in it, has been a store-house of legal principles and nice distinctions, and a presentation of the rights of man from which subsequent ages have always largely drawn. If now it is said, in view of the superior quality and the high character of these writings, that they are the work of inspiration, and therefore are not admissible as proof, it may be said in reply, that it does not belong to inspiration to change the identity of the writer or his natural qualities, but only to use them. Upon the strictest theory of inspiration it is allowed that individual diversities are discernible—not only discernible but prominent, so much so, that in the question of the genuineness of a book or a chapter, the peculiarities of style and diction are adduced to maintain or to controvert an opinion. Moreover, if it is alleged that the Pentateuch is inspired, which I fully admit, we are then warranted in receiving its testimony as an absolute record of facts, events, and conditions of the world as described in it. If it is not inspiration and its antiquity is proved, as the most trustworthy scholars, I believe, admit, then it comes in without any drawback as illustrative of the capacity of the human intellect at the time it was written. So that on either ground we have, to say the least, a pretty strong presumption of the ability of man in the earliest known era to perform intellectual work of a high character. The vigor of intellect in times when observation was limited and transmitted knowledge was very small, is discernible almost everywhere. The poems of Homer betray no feebleness of mental powers. The lyrics of David, in pureness, in elevation, in universality of thought and application, have

never been surpassed. The sages of Greece, before the Christian era, worked upon mental problems which the highest culture is still grappling with. The excellence of Grecian art exhibits a delicacy of æsthetic nature, not often met with in our day. To me it seems not easy to find the evidence of mental strength and acuteness in modern times surpassing that of the ancients. No truer description can be given of the mind of Julius Cæsar, than to say it was Napoleonic. The statesmen of the most cultivated nations hardly aspire to a higher encomium than to be called the Ciceros of their age—which certainly is a eulogium, when we remember, not the eloquence only of the great orator, but the range of his studies, the variety of his thought, the elevation of his moral discussions, and the rare products of his philosophical investigations. Such facts as these—and they are scattered all up and down the course of history—are worthy of some weight in the question whether man is the result of a development, being at first some inferior animal species and growing up to his present intellectual stature and accomplishments. It is not inappropriate to inquire how it happens, that the only knowledge we have of man as existing is the knowledge of man, in all essential endowments of his higher nature just as he now possesses them, if for long periods he was a very inferior animal. Authentic history shews man always to have been what he now is. And the monuments of his genius and power are manifold. The capacity to organize and govern is seen in the old nations of Asia. The genius for building, the inventions which supply conveniences of life, the arts of war, the progress of trade all shew how active and enterprising the intellect and executive powers were. The

exhumed remains of ancient cities are full of wonders. Prodigies of skill were performed in the vast piles erected and the works constructed with the comparatively inadequate instruments within their reach. The ancient cities and the oldest monarchies present a very fair comparison with cities of modern days, in the evidence they give of skill, activity, thrift and power. In the words of an American scholar : "The earliest history bursts upon us, as it were. It begins with men doing great things, raising pyramids, building cities, founding states. * * * The great structures of Thebes and Memphis belong to the very beginnings of Egyptian history ; they are monuments of the primeval man." All such facts go to shew the identity of the race in the primitive endowments and faculties of the mind—testifying that man has, within the whole historic period, been substantially the same being he now is. And if it is urged that vast portions of the human race are deeply sunk in ignorance and barbarity, it is certainly in point to suggest that this condition is the result of moral debasement and not of mental imbecility. It is quite a general testimony of travellers and others, that in the midst of the most disgusting barbarity, and in the absence of any culture whatever, there are signs of mental shrewdness and capacity. The exercise of mental power is on a low and unworthy scale. But in general there is evidence of power, and of such power as is capable of better ends, if it had been trained and applied. Pagan nations exhibit more capacity than exertion, and more natural shrewdness than disciplined discernment. The difference between them and cultivated communities is indeed very great. And so the difference between London and Paris and Nineveh and Baby-

lon is very great. The advancement of knowledge puts a new face upon all society. The wider range of observation, the stimulated and well-directed curiosity and acquisitiveness produce magnificent results. The present civilization is not to be put upon the same level with the civilization of Greece and Rome. But it is fair to ask whether these differences are due to any greater strength of mind, to a new order of capacity, or whether they are only the result of the constant widening of the area of knowledge and the ever increasing accumulation of facts.

There is to me another point which may be worthy a passing word. It is argued upon grounds familiar to all that man existed ages longer or shorter, but as is affirmed, very long ages, before the commonly received date of human existence. If this be true, what have become of the products of this protracted life? Upon the received hypothesis we have records and monuments filling up the whole space from the present day to the creation of man. Why have we not some record or some monument of his work or life anterior to that period? A few bones, a few arrow heads, and some implements of inconsiderable value, are discovered in locations, in respect to which an uncertain theory declares that they became the depositaries of these relics before our era. On this point I understand there is not yet an agreement. The position of these relics is accounted for by other speculators upon a theory which brings them within historic and not very remote times. The uncertainty neither proves any thing nor disproves any thing. But why are there not unmistakable evidences of man's existence left to us, if he occupied the earth for such long periods? It is believed that we have absolute proof

of the flora and fauna of the geological periods. They have left their traces upon the rocks. There are remains of extinct species which can be reproduced in form, and facts stated in regard to their habitat and their food. Why have we not some such testimony in regard to man? What was he doing through these long ages? If he was once an inferior animal, why do not the rocks give us specimens of him in the various stages of his development? Why have we not some proof of him in some of the transition states? Why do the uncovered beds exhibit reptiles, and dragons, and monsters of all sizes and shapes, and remain absolutely silent in regard to the most important of all the occupants of the pre-historic world? For myself, I am at a loss to answer these questions. Any sort of man, we may presume, might have done something, would have done something, to chronicle his existence. If he produced nothing to survive the wrecks of systems, yet one would suppose that some remnant of him would be engraven on the plastic marle, or be found imbedded in the revealing strata. Further research may put all these points in a new light. I speak only of the present means of verifying the favorite hypothesis of sanguine minds. As yet the proof seems scanty, and we are justified in holding the position of doubters, until our doubts give place to conviction, established by a wider and more comprehensive induction. The question is not settled; and if it ever should be to the satisfaction of ingenuous minds, it will not be done by bold assertion or crude judgments, but by a persistent collection of all facts and evidences bearing upon the subject, and a calm and reasonable determination in the fullest attainable light. The result, we may be assured, will present nothing preju-

dicial to true science or true religion. Meantime let us be patient and solace ourselves with the counsel of an old adage: "*Magna etiam maxima pars sapientiæ est quædam æquo animo nescire velle.*"

For the Council,

SETH SWEETSER.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE Librarian has to report that the accessions of the last six months are highly satisfactory in respect to both number and quality. Gifts have been frequent and valuable, and important additions to our collections have also resulted from exchanges. In the process of organization, especially that form of organization which is preparatory to binding, the two opposite conditions of surplusage and deficiency are conspicuously brought to notice; and Mr. Barton, the Assistant Librarian, in the course of his assiduous attention to this specialty, has endeavored to make these conditions counterbalance one another. But the surplus material has been employed for general purposes of exchange also, and a considerable number of new and desirable works have been obtained by that means.

The aggregate of receipts since the last report is composed of nine hundred and sixty books, two thousand eight hundred and twenty pamphlets, and some desirable articles for the cabinet. Of these, two hundred and forty-five books and five hundred and thirty-five pamphlets were derived from exchanges, thirty books and two pamphlets were purchased, and one hundred and sixty-five volumes are newspapers which have been arranged and put into binding.

The largest donation is from Mrs. Levi Lincoln, who

has selected from her private portion of the late Governor's library, and presented to the Society, two hundred and eight bound volumes, two hundred numbers of periodicals, unbound, and two hundred and fifty miscellaneous pamphlets. Mrs. Lincoln has apparently taken much pains to make the gift a suitable and acceptable one that would be permanently useful. Among the books are some that are rare, and all are appropriate and in excellent condition. Hon. Isaac Davis, while adding a few books to the Davis Alcove, has given more to the general library. Of the two hundred dollars placed by him in the hands of the librarian for the immediate purchase of books relating to Spanish America, a portion has been appropriated to a list of publications obtained from a bookseller in New York, with whom the transaction is not yet completed. We are hoping to obtain, through Mr. Davis' liberality, a selection of works in that department which shall be of standard value and authority.

It will be noticed in the full schedule of donations attached to this report, that some of the publications presented by their authors are from members of the Society, whose productions are always regarded as entitled to particular consideration. There are "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," "Pioneers of Travel in the New World," and "The Jesuits in North America," from Mr. Parkman; the Translation of Deuxpont's Campaign in America, from Dr. S. A. Green, the discoverer of the original manuscript; Dr. Peabody's Reminiscences of Europe; Account of Voyages to the East Coast of America in the sixteenth century, by the Hon. Wm. Willis, of Portland, and the new volume of the Collections of the

Maine Historical Society, prepared under his editorship ; a large copy of Dr. Ellis' admirable biographical memorial of President Sparks, a joint gift from Mrs. Sparks and the author ; Prof. Wyman's account of Fresh Water Shell-heaps on St. John's River, East Florida ; and Mr. Winthrop's Introductory Lecture to the late course of the Historical Society. Another associate, distinguished for his love of scientific and antiquarian investigations, Dr. James H. Salisbury, of Cleveland, Ohio, has sent a manuscript account of the destruction of the British Schooner *Gaspee*, in Narragansett Bay, by a band of patriots, in 1772, derived from the papers of his grandfather, who was one of the party. This exploit has been regarded as the first overt act of resistance that preceded the Revolution. We have had, for some years, a series of manuscript essays by Dr. Salisbury, upon vestiges of antiquity at the West, and in particular descriptive of the remarkable "Bird Track" inscriptions in Ohio. He writes that he has made some important additional discoveries, an account of which he will annex to his former communications.

The valuable Bibliographical record of the books in the library of John Carter Brown, Esq., of Providence, by Hon. John R. Bartlett, is also in the nature of an original work. It will be seen that accompanying this gift from Mr. Brown, is a Report of Frobisher's Voyage to the North, in 1577, a very rare tract, re-printed at his expense. Among the books sent by James Lenox, Esq., of New York, are two that deserve particular notice, viz : The *Historia Mundi* of Mercator and Jodocus Hondy, "Englished by Wye Saltonstall," folio edition, 1635—a perfect copy, containing the rare map of Virginia, Smith's map of New

England, the pasted-in map of Egypt, &c. ; the other is Linschoten's *Voyage towards the North Pole*, in 1594-5, printed at Amsterdam in 1624, folio, with fourteen maps.

Various other donations are called to mind, which it would be agreeable to dwell upon, if space could be spared for the repetition in this report ; but it seems desirable to turn to a class of accessions that are suggestive of reflections which it may be well to present more at length.

The Historical Societies of Massachusetts, New York, and Maine, have, each of them, recently printed a new volume of *Transactions*, made up of original matter of much historical interest.

The contents of the publications from the Massachusetts and Maine Societies are so similar to materials possessed by the Antiquarian Society as to furnish a temptation to such a partial display of our literary resources as will show that, although the cost of publication is beyond our present pecuniary ability, it would be easy for us to rival those valuable productions with documents of the same name and nature, and of not inferior importance. The stout volume of *Mather Papers*, from the manuscripts of the Massachusetts Historical Society, might easily be supposed, by readers unenlightened upon the subject, to contain all the manuscript remains of that prominent literary family ; and they would be surprised to learn that, numerous as those papers are, a still more numerous and more varied collection is in our possession. In the Historical Society's publication, the letters of Cotton Mather are fifty-one in number, those of Increase Mather eighteen, with three of Richard Mather, and thirty-one of Nathaniel Mather who did not live in this country ; the remainder of the contents of the volume consisting of

letters to the Mathers, and other papers derived from them or connected with them. In our collection are about three hundred letters from Cotton Mather to persons at home and abroad, copied by himself; besides letters from Cotton and Increase Mather to Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth, preserved, with other ancestral papers, by Rossiter Cotton, of that place, and another collection of miscellaneous correspondence containing letters to and from Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather. Among those preserved by Cotton Mather himself, are his scientific correspondence with Dr. James Jurin, of England, and his letters to Sir William Ashurst. His correspondents include nearly all the prominent men of New England, and many men of literary and political eminence abroad.

Besides these epistolary treasures, we have a great number and variety of manuscript productions of the Mathers, from which, if all of them are not worthy of publication, a good deal of curious matter might be culled. We have the original draft of the Cambridge Platform, by Richard Mather, from which that adopted by the Synod was mainly taken, and also the Platform as adopted, in Richard Mather's handwriting, doubtless the copy used by the printer. These are regarded as of great theological interest, as showing what the Synod rejected as well as what was accepted. They have been for some time in the hands of the Rev. George Allen, in the hope that they might be prepared for the press by that learned and able gentleman; but unfortunately the condition of his eye sight and the state of his health have debarred him from a work which he had contemplated with much satisfaction. We have an Autobiography of Increase Mather, written by him for his children, and the

Diaries kept in his interleaved almanacs. We have the Diaries of Cotton Mather for the years 1692, 1696, 1699, 1703, 1709, 1711, 1713 and 1717. Also Essays, large and small, that have never been printed; among them is that work of considerable size called "Triparadisus," which is spoken of in Samuel Mather's life of his father as having been sent to England to be published, and the bookseller being dead it was not known what had become of the manuscript. It contains Cotton Mather's views upon several theological questions much discussed at that period. We have also, an elaborate and extremely curious Medical Work of Cotton Mather, entitled "The Angel of Bethesda, an Essay upon the Common Maladies of Mankind." It was one of his hobbies to collect prescriptions and to concoct a mixture of moral and physical remedies for the various disorders of the human body. Ministers were almost universally practitioners in his time, when Physicians were scarce; and this manuscript might claim a place by the side of the Medical Directions written for Governor Winthrop, by Edward Stafford, of London, as illustrating the views and usages belonging to the art of healing as then understood.

In addition to what is thus briefly referred to, we have, in miscellaneous parcels, memorandum books, &c., a large quantity of what the Mathers wrote for public or private use,—*debris* from the drawers and pigeon holes of a student's desk,—that came to this Society with the family library from Mrs. Hannah Mather Crocker, the granddaughter of Cotton, to whom they had descended.

The new publication of the Maine Historical Society, is chiefly devoted to a "History of the Discovery of the East Coast of North America," by Dr. J. G. Kohl, of Bremen,

Germany. The manuscript was obtained from Dr. Kohl by President Woods, acting on behalf of that Society, during a late tour in Europe, and derives a large part of its value from the reduced copies of rare maps by which it is illustrated. It was with reference to these maps, probably, that the text was prepared, while the interest of both is thus mutually increased and sustained. The maps, twenty-three in number, are beautifully executed, and are important additions to our means of geographical study.

It happens that the Antiquarian Society is also possessed of a manuscript by Dr. Kohl, of a similar character, not indeed so full in its narrative and descriptive portions, but containing thirty-two reduced copies from maps equally rare that are executed with equal nicety and skill. The title is "Asia and America, or an historical disquisition concerning the ideas which former geographers had about the geographical relation and connection of the Old and New Worlds." It will be seen that it is here the *Western* coast of America which is the principal subject of the disquisition, as it is the *Eastern* coast in the publication of the Maine Society, and thus one may be regarded as the complement of the other. Our document was presented to the Society by Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and was probably taken from a large and comprehensive work on the geographical history of this continent, which Dr. Kohl prepared while in this country, and which some gentlemen of our Society will probably remember to have seen at Cambridge.

It was while seeking to create an interest in the publication of the larger work that our manuscript came into the hands of your librarian. It is his impression that the origi-

nal material, which it was estimated would make two or three large volumes, expensive to print on account of the numerous maps, was broken up by Dr. Kohl, on finding that neither the U. S. Government, nor any literary body in this country, would undertake its publication. Part, he thinks, has been printed in a German work, part, he suspects, constitutes the valuable volume for which we are indebted to the enterprise of the Maine Society, and another fragment is that which now rests in our library.

It is hoped that the good time may come when this Society will be not less able to diffuse useful knowledge than to provide for its collection and preservation.

It will be remembered that a year or two since our liberal President presented to the Society a piece of land in the rear of the library, which he had purchased in view of the necessity of enlarging the present building, and that to this gift he added the sum of eight thousand dollars, as a basis of a fund to be used for such purpose. The time cannot be far distant when additional room will be absolutely required. Already the shelves are filled, and it is difficult to find a suitable place for new accessions. Perhaps even so soon as another year, it may be deemed advisable to make arrangements for the additional structure; and it cannot be amiss to bring the subject seasonably before the Society for consideration.

S. F. HAVEN,

Librarian.

Donors and Donations.

THE ASSOCIATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE. — Their Proceedings of 1868.

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Troy, N. Y. — Forty-Fifth Annual Register of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

E. BOYDEN & SON, Worcester. — A Photograph of Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, N. Y.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE. — The Life and Services of General U. S. Grant.

HORACE DAVIS, Esq., San Francisco, Cal. — One Newspaper.

EDWARD W. LINCOLN, Esq., Worcester. — The Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture, for October and November, 1868.

Rev. RUSH R. SHIPPEN, Worcester. — The first number of the first Paper printed at the Feegee Islands.

WARREN WILLIAMS, Esq., Worcester. — Massachusetts Election Sermon, for 1869.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. — His Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

ALBERT H. HOYT, Esq., Boston. — Burnham's Memorial of Hon. John Albion Andrew; and Original Papers Relating to Samuel Haines and his Descendants, by Andrew Mack Haines.

OBERLIN COLLEGE. — Catalogue for 1868-69.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M.D., Cambridge. — His Account of the Fresh Water Shell-Heaps of the St. John's River, East Florida.

Rev. JAMES HILL FITTS, West Boylston. — His Genealogy of the Fitts or Fitz Family in America.

WORCESTER NATIONAL BANK.—Parcels of the Boston Journal; Boston Advertiser; Commercial Bulletin; New York Tribune; New York Evening Post; and Worcester Spy; and seventy-five numbers Bank Note Reporter.

ISAAC SMUCKER, Esq., Newark, Ohio.—His Pioneer Papers; and one pamphlet.

HON. F. H. DEWEY, Worcester.—Fifty-four numbers of Littell's Living Age.

CLARENDON HARRIS, Esq., Worcester.—Four Almanacs and Directories; the History of Middletown, Vt.; twenty-two numbers Bank Note Reporter; and a collection of business cards.

WILLIAM O. SWETT, Esq., Worcester.—Eleven Boston and Worcester Directories.

JULIUS E. TUCKER, Esq., Worcester.—The Palladium for 1868.

THE WORCESTER COUNTY MECHANICS ASSOCIATION.—Boston Post; Boston Traveller; Boston Journal; Worcester Spy; Worcester Gazette; New York Herald; New York World; Chicago Tribune; Weekly Messenger; Harper's Weekly; and Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, in continuation.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of Worcester.—Boston Journal; Springfield Republican; Worcester Spy; Worcester Palladium; Examiner and Chronicle; New York Observer; Zion's Herald; Congregationalist and Recorder; The Advance; Vermont Chronicle; Christian Times; The Methodist; Parish Visitor; Protestant Churchman; The Episcopalian; and Our Dumb Animals, in continuation; and one hundred and thirty English and American Periodicals for 1868.

REV. GEORGE ALLEN, Worcester.—History of Guernsey, 8 vo., London, 1751; an Illustrated Medical Catalogue; and two pamphlets.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Collections for 1868; and Mr. Motley's Address at the sixty-fourth Anniversary of the Society.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The Navy Register for 1868; and the Report of the Secretary for the same year.

HON. LEWIS H. MORGAN, Rochester, N. Y.—The Twentieth Annual Report of the State Cabinet of Natural History.

Rev. A. P. PEABODY, D.D., Cambridge. — His "Reminiscences of European Travel."

CHARLES M. TAINTOR, Esq., Colchester, Conn. — His "Extracts from the Records of Colchester, with some Transcripts from the Recording of Michael Taintor, of Brainford, Conn."

HON. HENRY BARNARD, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. — His Report for the year 1867-68.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. — The Report for 1867; and an Address to the members of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

JULIUS H. PRATT, Esq., Montclair, N. J. — The Pratt Family: or the Descendants of Lieut. William Pratt, one of the first settlers of Hartford and Say-Brook.

CHARLES C. JONES, JR. Esq., New York. — His "Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi, Mico of the Yamacraws."

JOHN CARTER BROWN, Esq., Providence, R. I. — A Catalogue of Books in his Library, relating to North and South America, with Notes by John Russell Bartlett, Part 1, 1493 to 1600; Part 2, 1601 to 1700; Also, a reprint of a True Reporte of Martin Frobisher's Voyage, 1577, by Dionyse Settle.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT. — The Finance Reports of 1867 and 1868.

THE LIBRARIAN. — Eight Books; one hundred Periodicals, 1868; twenty miscellaneous pamphlets; and the Worcester Spy; and Evening Gazette, in continuation.

PUBLISHERS' CATALOGUES. — Forty numbers.

Mrs. JARED SPARKS and Rev. GEORGE E. ELLIS, D.D. — "Memoir of Jared Sparks, LL.D., by George E. Ellis."

WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq., New Rochelle, N. Y. — Nouvelle Relation de la Chine, 4to., Paris, 1688.

FREDERIC KIDDER, Esq., Boston. — His "History of the First New Hampshire Regiment in the War of the Revolution"; and one pamphlet.

RICE & WHITING, Bankers, Worcester. — Two Railroad Reports.

Rev. DAVID WESTON, Worcester. — Twenty-two pamphlets, mostly Adventual.

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Register for 1868; Rules of the School Committee of Boston, 1868; and the Tenement Building Law.

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Mrs. H. P. STURGIS. — Twenty-six Atlantics; three Pamphlets; and The Nation; Pall Mall Gazette; and Journal of Chemistry, in continuation.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, New Bedford. — A Supplement to the Catalogue of the Library; and the Seventeenth Annual Report.

Rev. PRESTON CUMMINGS, Leicester. — The History of the Martyrs, Epitomized, 8vo., Boston, 1747.

Rev. T. E. ST. JOHN, Worcester. — Record of the Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861–1865, vol. 1.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M.D., Boston. — His Boylston Prize Dissertations for the years 1836 and 1837; and Medical Directions written for Governor Winthrop, by Ed. Stafford, of London, in 1648, with notes by O. W. Holmes, M.D.

Hon. WILLIAM WILLIS, Portland, Me. — Collections of the Maine Historical Society, second series, vol. 1; and his "Voyages to the East Coast of America, in the XVIth century."

JAMES BENNETT, Leominster. — The Town Reports for 1868–9; and an ancient Manuscript.

Hon. P. EMORY ALDRICH, Worcester. — Record of the Massachusetts Volunteers, 1861–65, vol. 1.

NATHANIEL H. MORGAN, Esq., Hartford, Conn. — His "History of James Morgan, of New London, Conn., and his Descendants from 1607 to 1869."

Rev. A. P. MARVIN, Winchendon, Mass. — His "History of the Town of Winchendon, from the grant of Ipswich Canada, in 1735, to the present time," 1868.

HENRY R. STILES, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y. — John Watson, of Hartford, Conn., and his Descendants, by Thomas Watson; and a Letter of Directions to his Father's Birthplace, by John Holmes.

THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. — Their Transactions for the year 1868.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Boston. — The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Trustees; and the Bulletin as issued.

- THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.**—Librarian's Report for the year 1868.
- IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—The Annals of Iowa for October, 1868, and January, 1869.
- THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.**—Their Proceedings, May and October, 1868.
- THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.**—List of Books added to the Library in 1868.
- THE LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia**—A list of Books added from July, 1868, to January, 1869.
- THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.**—The Address of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, at the Annual Meeting, January 6, 1869; and their Register as issued.
- THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**—Their Proceedings, Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2, second series.
- THE WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Their Transactions for the years 1867 and 1868.
- THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.**—Their Proceedings, Vol. x, pp. 245.
- HON. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg.**—Hinton's History of the United States, 2 vols.; Holt's Life of George 3d, 2 vols.; and forty-two pamphlets.
- SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.**—Public Documents, 1865–1867, 12 vols.; Acts and Resolves, 1866–1868, 3 vols.; and Schouler's History of Massachusetts in the Civil War.
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- THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY.**—Executive Documents, 1867, 2 vols.; Senate Journal, 1867; House Journal, 1867; Laws, 1868; Agricultural Report, 1866; Statistics, 1867; Report of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, 1867; Report of State Commissioner of Common Schools, 1867; Report of the Com-

missioner of the State Library, 1867 ; and the Inaugural Address and Annual Message, 1868.

THE TOWN OF MELROSE, MASS. — The Annals of Melrose in the Great Rebellion, 1861–65, by Elbridge H. Goss.

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION. — Their Monthly Journal.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE. — The Canadian Journal for December, 1868.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New York. — The Book Buyer.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. — The Monthly Bulletin.

WILLIAM F. POOLE, Esq., Boston. — His Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft Pamphlets ; and Who Owns Spot Pond ?

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Boston. — The Worcester Directory for 1848.

ALL SAINTS PARISH BOOK CLUB, Worcester. — The Spirit of Missions, for August, 1868.

HENRY HUBBARD, Esq., Forest Depot, Bedford County, Va. — "Two Right Profitable and Fruitfull Concordances," 4to., London, 1619.

REV. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE, Boston. — Three pamphlets ; and two card photographs.

MR. F. P. RICE, Worcester. — One medal and two old coins.

HON. J. S. C. KNOWLTON, Worcester. — A sample of Confederate Currency.

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REV. GEORGE S. PAINE, Worcester. — A Spanish Proclamation.

HARVARD COLLEGE. — The Forty-Second Annual Report of the President ; and the Treasurer's Statement, for 1868.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERS, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa. — Report of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, 1868.

REV. FREDERIC N. KNAPP, Sutton. — The Testimony of Ninety Years: In Memory of Jacob Newman Knapp.

General O. O. HOWARD, Washington, D. C. — The Sixth semi-annual Report on Schools for Freedmen.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CINCINNATI, O. — Reports for 1868.

REV. EDWIN M. STONE, Providence, R. I. — His Twenty-Seventh Annual Report, as Minister at Large in the City of Providence.

GEORGE B. CHASE, Esq., Boston. — His "Genealogical Memoir of the Chase Family, of Chesham, Bucks, in England, and of Hampton and Newbury, in New England."

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Boston. — His Lecture on Massachusetts and its Early History.

Rev. GEORGE B. JEWETT, Salem. — His "Letter to the American Bible Union in answer to a recent pamphlet entitled Essex South Association and the Revised Testament"; and his "Baptism *versus* Immersion."

MANCHESTER N. H. PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Report for the year 1868.

YALE COLLEGE. — Three College pamphlets.

P. MCCARTHY, Esq., Syracuse, N. Y. — The Twentieth Annual Report of the Board of Education of Syracuse.

THE MISSES GAY, Suffield, Conn. — The Connecticut Courant and Supplement, for 1868.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON ADVERTISER. — The Daily Advertiser 1853-1860; and the Semi-Weekly Advertiser as issued.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, Esq., Boston. — His "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac"; "Pioneers of France in the New World;" and "The Jesuits in North America."

HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, Worcester. — The Catalogue of Books added to the Library of Congress, from December 1, 1867, to December 1, 1868; and twenty-three miscellaneous pamphlets.

WILLIAM S. BARTON, Esq., Worcester. — Six City and State Documents; fourteen vols. of the Merchant's and Banker's Register; seventeen pamphlets; and the Internal Revenue Record in continuation.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. S. — The Congressional Globe, 1867-68, six vols.; Commercial Relations, 1867; Land Office Report, 1867; Smithsonian Report, 1867; eighteen pamphlets and various newspapers.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS WEEKLY SPY. — Their paper as issued.

THE STATE OF VERMONT. — Hall's Early History of Vermont; Legislative Documents, 1867 and 1868; Registration Reports, 1865 and 1866; Directories, 1867 and 1868; House Journal, 1867; Senate Journal, 1867.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, U. S. A.—Twelve Books and Eight Pamphlets, being the Roll of Honor and other facts relating to the Soldiers who died in Defence of the American Union.

H. H. SYLVESTER, Esq., Charlestown, N. H.—Force's Historical Tracts, four vols.; Cook's Voyage, two vols.; twelve miscellaneous books; and twenty-three pamphlets.

THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.—Forty pamphlets; and a sample of Rhode Island Paper Money, 1780.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE FITCHBURG SENTINEL.—Their paper as issued.

RUFUS WOODWARD, M.D., Worcester.—*Vitæ Romanorum Pontificum*, 12mo., 1597, with portraits; *Manuale Novi Testamenti*, 12mo., Leipsic, 1741; a Tomahawk from the Dudley Indians; and a weapon from the South-Sea Islands.

HENRY M. WHEELER, Esq., Worcester.—Twenty-two College pamphlets.

JOEL MUNSELL, Esq., Albany, N. Y.—Seven selected pamphlets.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester.—Twenty-seven miscellaneous books; one hundred and twenty-one pamphlets; forty-eight periodicals of 1868; thirteen engravings; one map; Rebel bonds and currency; and a variety of circulars and cards. Also, the Round Table, Nation, and Albany Argus in continuation.

Mrs. JOHN DAVIS, Worcester.—Six numbers of the Overland Monthly, 1868.

HON. GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, Worcester; Twenty-six pamphlets; and a photograph of the Radical Members of the South Carolina Legislature, 1868.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WORCESTER EVENING GAZETTE.—Their paper as issued.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.—Proceedings, vol. V., No. 8; Bulletin, Nos. 1 and 2; and Historical Collections, vol. 1, part II., second series.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY of London.—Their Journal, vol. XXXVII.; and Proceedings, vol. XII., Nos. 1-5.

ANONYMOUS.—Ten pamphlets.

THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES of Philadelphia. — Their Journal, vol. VI., part III., new series; and Proceedings for September and October, 1868.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of London. — Their *Archæologia*, vol. XLI., parts I. and II.; and Proceedings, second series, vol. III., Nos. 4-7, and vol. IV., Nos. 1 and 2.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Pennsylvania. — Their Proceedings, vol. I., Nos. 1, 9, 11, 12, 13; Bulletin, vol. I., Nos. 5 and 8; and Collections, vol. 1, Nos. 1, 3 and 6.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. — Their Memoirs, vol. I., part IV.; Proceedings, vol. XII., pp. 307; and Occasional Papers, vol. I. — "Entomological Correspondence of Thaddeus Mason Harris, M.D."

FREDERIC W. PAINE, Esq., Worcester. — Five books; sixty-seven pamphlets; and a large collection of broadsides, handbills, circulars and cards.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., Boston. — His Translation of Deux Pont's Campaigns in America. Also, two books and one hundred and sixty-eight pamphlets.

JAMES LENOX, Esq., New York. — Hondy's *Historia Mundi*, London, 1635; Linschoten's *Voyage Towards the North Pole*, Amsterdam, 1624; *Gedenkblätter* at the uncovering of Luther's Monument, at Worms; Collections of the New York Historical Society, for the year 1868; Milton's *History of Britain*, London, 1695; *Journal ou Relation du Voyage de Guill. Schouten*, Paris, 1619; *The Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church*; *Historie Del Sig. Don Fernando Colombo*, Milan, 1614; and an early edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., Worcester. — Twenty-two pamphlets.

HENRY WHEATLAND, M.D., Salem. — Four Salem City Documents.

JOHN K. TIFFANY, Esq., St. Louis, Mo. — One book and twenty-six pamphlets, mostly relating to the State of Missouri.

Rev. E. H. GILLET, D.D., Harlem, N. Y. — Four of his published Essays; Grimes' *History of Long Island*; *The Mouse Trap*; and eleven Historical Tracts.

PLINY E. CHASE, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. — Sixty miscellaneous pamphlets.

Mrs. SARAH P. ANSORGE, Chicago, Ill. — One hundred and thirty nine pamphlets.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY. — Two hundred and thirty-eight periodicals; two engravings; and the New York Observer; Boston Journal; Christian Register; and Worcester Palladium in continuation.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Boston. — United States Public Documents, sixteen vols.; Registers and Directories, seven vols.; and ninety-six pamphlets, mostly financial and periodical.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Jr. Esq., Worcester. — *Revue Des Deux Mondes*, 1867, ten numbers.; and six Illustrated Papers.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, Worcester. — For the Davis Alcove, Stevenson's South America, three vols.; Agapida's Conquest of Grenada two vols.; and twelve pamphlets. For the General Library, Rosenmüller's Scholia in Novum Testamentum, five vols.; five selected books; and one hundred and fifteen miscellaneous pamphlets.

Mrs. LEVI LINCOLN, Worcester. — A Memorial of Levi Lincoln, The Governor of Massachusetts, from 1825 to 1834; Christian Disciple, five vols.; Christian Examiner, sixty-four bound vols., and twenty-one vols. in numbers; North American Review, Index to vols. 1-25, bound, and one hundred and seventy-eight Nos.; Documentary History of the State of New York, four vols.; Massachusetts Records, six vols.; Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts, two vols.; Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, thirty vols.; Proceedings, two vols.; State and National Documents, sixteen vols.; Crevier's Livy, six vols.; Sidney on Government, three vols.; Ellis' Polynesian Researches, four vols.; Spix's Travels in Brazil, ten vols.; Sketches of Naval Life, two vols.; Caulincourt's Napoleon and His Times, two vols.; Crabbe's Tales, two vols.; Charlemagne two vols.; Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, four vols.; Macaulay's History of England, two vols.; Wayland's Memoir of Rev. Dr. Judson; Le Temple Des Muses, Amsterdam, fol.,

1733; forty-four miscellaneous books; two hundred and fifty pamphlets; *The Liberal Christian* for 1868; and six Parchment Deeds, 1715-1736.

EDWARD W. LINCOLN, Esq., Worcester. — Thirty-three valuable books.

HORATIO GATES JONES, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa. — His "Address upon Andrew Bradford, founder of the Newspaper Press in the Middle States of America."

HON. I. S. T. STRANAHAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. — "The Genealogies of the Stranahan, Josselyn, Fitch and Dow Families in North America."

HON. ELLIAH B. STODDARD, Worcester. — Providence and Worcester Railroad Co. Reports, 1849-1868, in two bound vols. and three pamphlets.

ELLIS AMES, Esq., Canton. — Qualification for Voting, in the Provincial Charter of Massachusetts.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending April 27, 1869.

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1868, was \$25,162.02			
Received for dividends and interest			
since,	\$1,281.55		
Received from the Estate of Usher			
Parsons, M.D.,	100.00	1,381.55	
		<hr/>	
		26,480.57	
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses,		958.77	
		<hr/>	
Present amount of the Fund,			\$25,521.80
<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1868, was \$11,005.28			
Received for dividends and interest since,		488.00	
		<hr/>	
		11,493.28	
Paid part of salaries and for incidentals,		331.36	
		<hr/>	
Present amount of the Fund,			11,161.92
<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1868, was . . . \$9,296.72			
Received for dividends and interest since,		421.82	
		<hr/>	
		9,718.54	
Paid for binding books and part of salary of			
Asst. Librarian,		330.25	
		<hr/>	
Present amount of the Fund,			9,388.29
<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1868, was . . . \$8,509.25			
Received for dividends and interest			
since,	\$443.35		
Received from Prof. E. E. Salisbury,	50.00		
Received from sale of Publications,	46.50	539.85	
		<hr/>	
		9,049.10	
Paid for printing semi-annual Report,		154.07	
		<hr/>	
Present amount of the Fund,			8,895.03
Amount carried forward,			\$54,967.04

Amount brought forward, . . .		\$54,967.04
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1868, was . . .	\$8,428.00	
Received for interest since, . . .	240.00	
Present amount of the Fund, . . .		8,668.00
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1868, was . . .	\$505.58	
Received for interest since, . . .	\$15.00	
Received from Hon. Isaac Davis, . . .	100.00	115.00
Present amount of the Fund, . . .		620.58
<i>The Levi Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1868, was . . .	\$940.00	
Received for interest since, . . .	15.00	
Present amount of the Fund, . . .		955.00
Aggregate of the seven Funds, . . .		\$65,210.62
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement, . . .		\$722.30

INVESTMENTS.

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$14,400.00
Railroad Stock,	3,222.40
Railroad Bonds,	4,993.42
United States Bonds,	1,900.00
City of Chicago 7 per cent. Bonds,	1,000.00
Cash,	5.98
	<u>\$25,521.80</u>

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$4,200.00
Railroad Stock,	410.00
Railroad Bonds,	1,800.00
United States Bonds,	4,750.00
Cash,	1.92
	<u>11,161.92</u>

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$5,700.00
Railroad Stock,	512.50
Railroad Bond,	1,000.00
United States Bond,	2,100.00
Cash,	75.79
	<u>9,388.29</u>
Amount carried forward, . . .	\$46,072.01

Amount brought forward, . . . \$48,072.01
The Publishing Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$1,900.00	
Railroad Bonds,	2,000.00	
City of Chicago 7 per cent. Bond,	1,000.00	
United States Bonds,	3,300.00	
Demand Notes,	600.00	
Cash,	95.03	
	<hr/>	8,895.03

The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—

City of Worcester Bonds,	\$8,500.00	
Cash,	168.00	
	<hr/>	8,668.00

The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—

City of Worcester Bond,	\$500.00	
Cash,	120.58	
	<hr/>	620.58

The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—

City of Worcester Bond,	\$500.00	
United States Bond,	200.00	
Cash,	255.00	
	<hr/>	955.00

Total of the seven Funds,	<hr/> <hr/>	\$65,210.62
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Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, April 27, 1869.

We have examined the above account and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the investments and find them as stated.

ISAAC DAVIS, }
 EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

[From a paper read before the American Antiquarian Society, in Boston, at the Hall of the American Academy in the Athenæum Building, Beacon Street, April 28, 1869.]

ANCIENT TUMULI IN GEORGIA.

BY CHARLES C. JONES, JR.

MORE than three hundred years ago, the existence of artificial tumuli within the geographical limits of Georgia attracted the notice of Spanish adventurers. The expressions of wonder which fell from their lips as they viewed these monuments for the first time, have been repeated by travellers who subsequently added their testimony to the presence of these physical traces of early constructive skill.

The descriptions, however, which have come down to us, are either so meager in their outlines as to be valueless for the purposes of definite information, or so exaggerated as to savor more of romance than of reality.

At a remove from those who could verify their observations by personal examination and careful inspection—filled with vague conjectures touching manners and matters entirely novel in their character—in a region wild, remote, and abounding with strange scenes, unusual features, and

but partially comprehended traditions—with imaginations excited to the last degree, and seeking to invest everything with an air of importance beyond its deserts—the historians of the Spanish expeditions compel the candid reader to receive their relations *cum grano salis*. It is true that since the date of their observations, and even of Mr. Bartram's visit, the winds and rains of many seasons have sadly changed the appearance of these earth-mounds. Worn away by the elements, marred by the plough-share, and torn asunder by the curious, many of them have been despoiled of their original proportions. The branches of the forest trees which once overshadowed them are, in not a few instances, no longer outstretched for their preservation; and some have been wholly crushed out of existence by the tread of a statelier civilization.

Making, however, due allowance for such changes, and after a somewhat extended and careful survey of these monuments, we cannot resist the impression that the early descriptions are frequently not only over-wrought, but unnatural. What would now be regarded as an ordinary conical mound has, on more than one occasion, been represented as possessing physical peculiarities of an unusual and remarkable character.

But it is not in harmony with the object of this paper to question the accuracy of Le Moyne or of Garcilasso, or to disparage the accounts of subsequent travellers. Nor does it lie within our province to present a historical sketch of the various tribes which peopled the hills and valleys of Georgia. An account of the traditions which the Creeks and Cherokees treasured with reference to the origin of the more august tumuli which tower along the

banks of some of the rivers whose waters flow into the gulf of Mexico, is also foreign to our purpose. A brief and intelligible outline of the various classes of mounds still extant within the limits of Georgia, is all that can now be attempted.

This state, in almost every section, abounds with vestiges of an ancient population now wholly extinct within her borders. Stone tumuli and rudely-constructed rock-walls rear their heads even upon the summit of lofty Yonah. The spurs of the Blue-Ridge give frequent evidence of inhumations whose mouldering heaps have for generations defied the annihilating influences of the tempest. The beautiful valleys of the Naucoochee, the Etowah, the Oostenaula, the Chattahoochee and other streams, are rendered remarkable by the presence of tumuli of unusual size. Upon the banks of the Savannah, by the waters of the Ogeechee, and within the swamps of the Alatomaha, are found surprising monuments of ancient industry and devotion. Even throughout the lonely pine-barren region, organic remains exist wherever a truant stream or moss-clad swamp infuses new vigor into the forest growth, and affords friendly cover for game. The coast, and the low-lying islands are literally studded with tumuli, beneath which the unnumbered and nameless dead of centuries repose.

As the presence of these tumuli may be regarded as indicating the particular localities most thickly peopled by the aborigines in years long since reckoned with an unrecorded past, we are able to state in general terms that the tendency of this early population was towards the rivers and deep swamps, the rich valleys, and the sea-coast. The

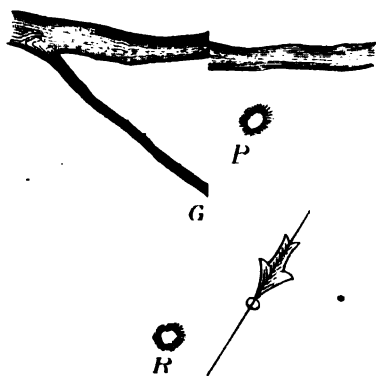
physical inducements which impelled nomadic tribes to give a preference to such seats are so obvious that they need not be here recounted.

These tumuli resolve themselves into two distinct classes. In the first are included those terraced mounds and sacred enclosures which seem clearly referable to the labors of a people antedating the tribes who were occupants of the soil when first visited by Europeans—an ancient race, called, for lack of a better name, **MOUND BUILDERS**. The second class embraces elevations for chieftain lodges, play-grounds, watch-towers, and sepulchral mounds constructed, at a later period, by the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Natchez, the Muscogulgees and other Indian tribes, their progenitors and contemporaries.

That the peoples who once possessed the hydrographical basin of the Mississippi, and, departing, left behind them all along the banks of the Father of waters, in the valleys of the Ohio, the Scioto and elsewhere, striking monuments of their labors, superstitions and combined industry, at some remote period occupied at least some of the fertile valleys of Cherokee, middle and western Georgia, there can be no reasonable doubt. The location and physical constitution of these tumuli and enclosures, the character of the organic remains found in and near them, the presence of stone idols and metallic ornaments, and the traditions of modern Indians—who regarded them with mingled ignorance and wonder—unite in assigning to them not only a marked antiquity but also a positive identity with the monuments of the Mississippi valley. When compared with mounds which we know to be the product of the labor of the ancestors of the present Indians, char-

HARVARD
COLLEGE

HARVARD
COLLEGE



scale 250 yds/in.

oslon

acteristic differences are disclosed which the limits of this sketch will not permit us fully to particularize. A description of one or two groups, as examples of the first class, may not prove uninteresting.

*Upon the right bank of the Etowah—three miles below the point where the state railway crosses that stream—in the midst of a level alluvial valley, is located perhaps the most remarkable group of mounds within the limits of Georgia. They occupy the central position in an area of some fifty acres, separated from the rest of the valley-lands by a ditch communicating at either end with the Etowah. This moat is still more than ten feet deep and twenty feet wide. There are no parapets or earth-walls on its sides. Along its line are two excavations, of about an acre each, possessing a depth of not less than twenty feet. Within the enclosure, formed by this moat and the river, are seven mounds. Three of them are preëminent in size—the one designated in the accompanying sketch by the letter A, far surpassing the others in its proportions, and in the degree of interest which attaches to it.

To the eye of the observer, as it rests for the first time upon its towering form, it seems a monument of the past ages, venerable in its antiquity—solemn, silent and yet not voiceless—a remarkable memorial of the power and industry of an unknown race. With its erection the hunter tribes, so far as our information extends, had naught to do. Composed of earth, simple, yet impressive in form, it seems calculated for an almost endless duration. It is evident that the soil, gravel and smaller boulders taken

* See Plate I.

from the moat and the excavations, were first expended in the construction of these larger tumuli. The surface of the ground, for a considerable distance around their base, was then removed, and the rich loam placed upon the summit. This fact is evident; and the surface dips on all sides towards the mounds to such an extent, that they appear to lift themselves from a natural basin.

The central tumulus rises about eighty feet above the level of the valley. It is entirely artificial, consisting wholly of the earth taken from the moat and the excavations, in connection with the soil collected around its base. It has received no assistance whatever from any natural hill or elevation.

In general outline it may be regarded as quadrangular, if we disregard a slight angle to the south. That taken into account, its form is pentagonal, with summit admeasurements as follows: length of northern side one hundred and fifty feet; length of eastern side one hundred and sixty feet; length of south-eastern side one hundred feet; length of southern side ninety feet, and length of western side one hundred feet. Measured east and west, its apex diameter is two hundred and twenty-five feet; measured north and south, it falls a little short—being about two hundred and twenty feet. On its summit, this tumulus is nearly level. Shorn of the luxuriant vegetation and tall forest trees which at one time crowned it on every side, the outlines of this mound stand in bold relief. Its angles are still sharply defined. The established approach to its top is from the east. Its ascent was accomplished through the intervention of terraces, rising one above the other—inclined planes leading from the one

to the other. These terraces are sixty-five feet in width, and extend from the mound towards the south-east. Following the eastern angle, a narrow pathway leads to the top; but it does not appear to have been intended for very general use. May it not have been designed for the priesthood alone, while, assembled upon the broad terraces, the worshippers gave solemn heed to the religious ceremonies performed upon the eastern summit of this ancient temple?

East of this large central mound—and so near that their flanks meet and mingle—stands a smaller mound about forty feet high, circular in form and with a summit diameter of one hundred feet. From its western slope is an easy and immediate communication with the terraces of the central tumulus. This mound is designated in the accompanying plate by the letter B. Two hundred and fifty feet in a westerly direction from this mound, and distant some sixty feet in a southerly direction from the central mound, is the third and last of this immediate group. Pentagonal in form, it possesses an altitude of thirty feet. It is uniformly level at the top, and its apex diameters, measured at right angles, were, respectively, ninety-two and sixty-eight feet.

East of this group, and within the enclosure, is a chain of four sepulchral mounds, ovoidal in shape. But little individual interest attaches to them; and there is nothing, aside from their location in the vicinity of these larger tumuli and their being within the enclosed area formed by the moat and the river, to distinguish them from numerous earth-mounds scattered here and there throughout the length and breadth of the Etowah and Oostenaulla valleys.

The mound E, lying to the north-west of the central group, is remarkable for its superficial area, and is completely surrounded by the moat which, at that point, divides with a view to its enclosure. The slope of the sides of these tumuli is just such as would be assumed by general and gradual accretions of earth successively deposited in small quantities from above.

The summits of these mounds, and the circumjacent valley for miles, have been completely denuded of the original growth which overspread them in rich profusion. The consequence is that these remarkable remains can be readily and carefully noted.

We marvel at the amount of labor expended in their construction; and conjecture that they are either the product of the combined energies of a population by no means inconsiderable, or else the representatives of the successive industry of perhaps several generations. Of one fact we may be persuaded, that there was not, in the sixteenth century, a single Indian tribe in this vicinity possessing either the disposition or the means of subsistence sufficient to enable it to apply for such purposes the unproductive labor necessary for the erection of such works. Nor were the Cherokees in such a social or political status as would have empowered their chiefs to have compelled such an expenditure of the physical energies of their nations. Nomadic tribes, relying upon the bow and arrow for subsistence, and changing their seats under the influences of want and inclination, are loth to assume the erection of such huge earth-works. We have the positive testimony of the Cherokees that they had not even a tradition of the race by whom these tumuli had been reared.

Among the Cherokees idol-worship never existed; and yet, within the enclosure stone idols have been found. They are chiselled usually from a coarse dark sand-stone, and are twelve inches or more in height. Generally, they represent the human figure in a sitting posture—the knees drawn up almost upon a level with the chin—the hands resting upon either knee—retreating chin and forehead—face upturned, and the hair gathered into a tuft on the top of the head. Although robbed of that sanctity and veneration which the superstition and ignorance of former years had thrown around them, these rude images are still invested with peculiar ethnological interest. They are connecting links between the present and an almost rayless past.

Outliving the generation by which it was fashioned and elevated to the dignity of a God, and surviving the rise and fall of many nations, a small stone idol still preserves the characteristics of form and impression which were at first traced by the hand of semi-civilized art upon the shapeless stone, and confirms the past existence of a people whose name and origin can only be conjectured, whose history and customs are perpetuated simply by a few scattered organic remains.

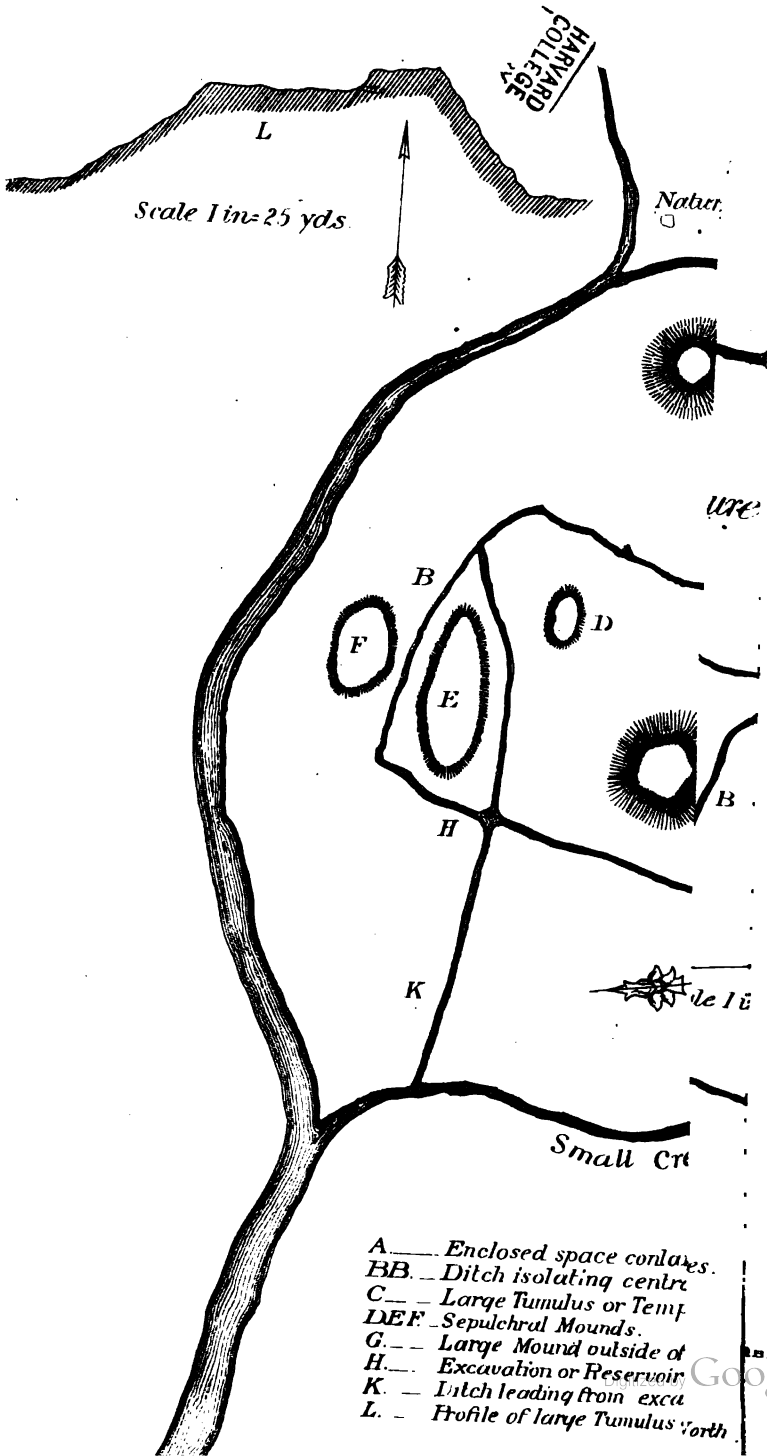
Unique specimens of idol-pipes, stone-plates, shell-ornaments, large fragments of mica, and ornaments of silver and gold, still further confirm the impression that these tumuli are the work of the mound-builders and not of the modern Indians. The large trees which grew upon these mounds when this région was first visited by Europeans, and their utterly abandoned condition at the period of our first acquaintance with them, add forcible testimony

in behalf of their remote antiquity. The extreme age of these structures is further demonstrated by the character of the works themselves, which are evidently not the hastily erected monuments of migrating bands, but the ruins of temples, consecrated areas and burial places carefully considered, of massive dimensions, and indicating the consecutive, combined and extensive labor of a large population permanently established.

If, to the time probably employed in the actual construction of these works, we add the period intervening between their completion and their abandonment—the length of which, although entirely a matter of conjecture, could certainly have been by no means inconsiderable—and then note the fact that the Indians who preceded the whites in the occupancy of this region could impart not even a tradition of the time when and the race by which they were built, in endeavoring to ascertain their age the mind is irresistibly led back to a remote date.

Upon the rock-walls which fence in this valley we search in vain for any monumental trace of their history. Among the stone and terra-cotta fragments which lie intermingled with the soil upon which these mound-builders dwelt for centuries, we find not even a tablet whereon were engraven their laws. A people without letters they lived and died, and the Muse of History scarce furnishes an epitaph for their tombs.

The eastern angle of the central mound is very prominent, and the upper surface in that direction is more elevated. Just here have been found traces of hearths or altars giving ample token of the continued presence of fire, and perhaps of sacrifice. The terraces lie toward the



- A. — Enclosed space contains.
- BB. — Ditch isolating centre.
- C. — Large Tumulus or Temp.
- DEF. — Sepulchral Mounds.
- G. — Large Mound outside of
- H. — Excavation or Reservoir
- K. — Ditch leading from exca
- L. — Profile of large Tumulus north

east, and there is that about this tumulus which induces the belief that it was erected for religious purposes; and that upon its eastern summit religious rites were performed and oblations offered to the great divinity—the sun. The broad terraces and the adjacent dependent tumuli afforded space for the assembling of worshippers at the appointed hour, when, from the elevated eastern summit of the large tumulus, the eye of the officiating priest caught the earliest ray of the rising sun, as, lifting his face from out the shadows of the distant hills, he smiled upon this beautiful valley.

In the retired valley of Little Shoulder-Bone Creek, about nine miles from the village of Sparta, in Hancock County, may be seen another *group of ancient Tumuli, belonging to the class which we are now considering. Of the date of their construction, and of the people by whom they were erected, the Indians inhabiting this region when it was first settled by the white race, possessed not even a tradition. To the the inquiry, who were the authors of these monuments and when were they built, the universal response of the Red men was, "We know not; our fathers found them here when they first possessed the land."

As the occupancy of this portion of the State by the Indians was very general—as it had doubtless continued for many generations—and as, among the various recollections which they carefully preserved of a distant past, they treasured up no distinct memories of the early history and uses of these tumuli, in endeavoring to ascertain their age we are left, in major part, to sheer conjecture, and can do

* See Plate II., Fig. 1.

little more than refer their origin to a remote antiquity.

From all these mounds the original forest-growth has been removed, and we are therefore denied even the information which would otherwise be derived from an examination of the cortical layers of the venerable trees which formerly grew upon and overshadowed them after their abandonment by those to whose labors their existence was due. Here and there upon their summits still exist mouldering stumps and roots, affording ample proof of the vigor and proportions of that growth which the industry of a later race has carefully removed.

Approaching this series of tumuli from the west, the first which engages our attention [designated in the accompanying sketch by the letter G], in general outline, nearly resembles a truncated cone; being slightly ovoidal, and with summit-diameters, measured east and west, and north and south, of, respectively, fifty-two and forty-two feet. Its base-diameter, running east and west, is one hundred and forty feet. Measured at right angles, it falls a little short of this. Its present altitude is sixteen feet.

One hundred and fifty yards east of this mound, is the largest tumulus of the group, distinguished in the accompanying sketch by the letter C. It is nearly circular in form; its base-diameters, measured north and south, and east and west, being, respectively, one hundred and eighty, and one hundred and eighty-four feet; and its summit-diameters, ascertained in the same directions, respectively, eighty and eighty-eight feet. This mound is forty feet high.

By a reference to its profile, [see L], it will be perceived that it is higher toward the east. The approach to

the summit was from the east, and the eastern third of the superior surface was not only elevated above the rest, but was also made scrupulously level. Here, a little below the surface, have been found traces of a hearth, composed of baked clay or rude brick. Charred fragments of wood and other indications attest the former continued existence of fires upon this spot.

Considerable excavations have been made in the eastern slope. Composed, as this mound is, of the alluvial soil of the valley, the planters of the neighboring hills, [entirely ignoring the claims of this ancient monument to preservation and respect—we had almost added veneration—at the hands of a utilitarian age], in by-gone years frequently resorted to it as a convenient source of fertilization for their impoverished lands.

This tumulus, so august in its proportions, has in its construction derived no aid from any natural hill or elevation. It stands apart, and in the midst of a level alluvial valley. The slope of the sides is just such as would be assumed by the gradual accumulation of loose earth deposited from above.

It is not improbable that the Indians used the summit and sides of this tumulus for the purposes of sepulture; as skeletons have been found near the surface, in a degree of preservation, and possessing certain peculiar indicia which forbid the belief that their inhumation was coeval with the construction of the mound.

The tumuli D, E and F appear to have been designed and used exclusively as burial mounds. For so many years have they been traversed by the plough-share, and wasted by the winds and rains of the changing seasons,

they have doubtless lost much of their original proportions. Their surfaces are covered with fragments of human bones, and pottery, beads, arrow and spear heads, agakwuts, stone ornaments, pipes, clay images, etc., etc.

The mounds C, D and E are isolated by a moat or ditch, represented by the letters B B. The total area enclosed is supposed to contain between four and five acres. An additional ditch separates the mound E from the other two; and, at the point H, there are traces of an excavation or reservoir from which a third ditch led to an adjacent small creek or stream emptying into Little Shoulder-Bone Creek. The earth taken from these moats or ditches, and removed in digging the reservoir, seems to have been expended in the erection of the tumuli, as there are no indications of embankments along their edges. All trace of this moat will soon disappear, and marked changes have already occurred within the recollection of the older inhabitants.

Within the enclosure A, stone idols—similar in appearance to those found in the valley of the Etowah, and elsewhere within the limits of Georgia—and clay images, resembling the human form in distorted shape and feature, and others fashioned after the similitude of beasts and birds, have been gathered.

The fact has been distinctly attested by early travellers that the Indians of this region never worshipped idols. We have the further testimony that they not only never manufactured these symbols of pagan worship, but emphatically disclaimed all knowledge of the people by whom they were made. Who then were these mound-builders, and who the artificers that chiselled these rude stone images

which did not fall down from Jupiter? The limits of this sketch will not permit us to attempt a response to this interesting inquiry.

Every indication suggests and encourages the belief that this locality was, for a long period of time, densely populated. The surface of the ground not only within the enclosure, but up and down the valley for a considerable distance, is replete with various organic remains. They lie also, in considerable quantities, commingled with human bones, in the sepulchral mounds. Few and unsatisfactory are the memories which they suggest. Feeble indicia of general customs, they do little else than furnish physical proofs of the former existence of nameless peoples who, living without letters, have left behind them no legacies to history.

The surface of the enclosure—saving the presence of the mounds—is very level, and from it have been carefully removed all stones, boulders, and fragments of rock, with which other portions of the valley and the adjoining hill-sides abound.

* On Plunkett Creek, about three quarters of a mile distant, is a mound twelve feet high, with a summit-diameter of forty feet, and a base diameter of one hundred and twenty-five feet. It is conical in shape, and its principal elevation is towards the east. Unlike the other tumuli in this valley, the present mound is mainly composed of fragments of rocks and stones; and, apart from this fact, possesses no distinguishing peculiarity. Its profile is represented by Figure 2, Plate II.

Intermediate between this mound and the group which we have been considering, is an enclosed work, parallelo-

gramic in outline, containing an acre and a quarter. The ditch surrounding it is some four feet wide, and between three and four feet deep. See Figure 3, Plate II.

Upon the head-waters of the Great Ogeechee river, five miles from Sparta, there is an earth-work, circular in form, with a gate or opening terminating at the creek. The embankment is still nearly three feet high, and upon it are growing trees as large, and to all appearances as old, as any in the surrounding forest. See Figure 4, Plate II.

The belief is current in the neighborhood that this work was an entrenched camp of De Soto. There is but small, if any, foundation for this impression.

Located upon a high, rugged ridge, three miles from Sparta, and in a direction opposite to that which led us to the so-called "Spanish Fort," are the remains of a stone tumulus originally fifteen feet high, and twelve feet in diameter at its base, nearly resembling a sugar-loaf in form. It was composed exclusively of fragments of rocks, carefully piled one above the other. A few years since an old farmer, moved with curiosity, and perchance cherishing the hope of gain, undertook the removal of this mound. The labor was but partially accomplished, and the only result attained was the almost total demolition of this unique little tumulus. See Figure 5, Plate II.

Upon even a cursory examination of the tumuli which we include within the first class, we cannot resist the impression that they are the remains of a race superior in civilization to the nomadic tribes which, within our memory, clung around these long-deserted sites. Time will not permit an enumeration of other groups. They do exist however, and furnish proof that at one period the occupation of

Georgia by the mound-builders was by no means inconsiderable. This class of tumuli exists only in fertile valleys and upon the alluvial river-flats whose rich soil afforded ample scope for agricultural pursuits. The mound-builders seemingly held a position in the scale of civilization in advance of the Indian tribes, and yet inferior to that maintained by the Mexican and Peruvian dynasties. Forming fixed settlements, they devoted themselves—at least in a considerable degree—to agricultural pursuits, erected temples, worshipped the sun, possessed idols, wrought in stone, fashioned ornaments of foreign shells, silver and gold, and led peaceful lives. Such was the fertility of the locations selected by them, and such the pleasant character of the climate, that these ancient settlers were in great measure relieved from that stern struggle which, among nomadic tribes, constitutes the great battle with nature for life. With but few temptations to wander—except as their numbers increased—they seemingly devoted their attention to establishing their temples, protecting their sacred enclosures, and rendering permanent their seats. And yet they could not escape the vicissitudes which have befallen greater and more civilized nations—reverses which are born of the hatred and cupidity of barbarian spoilers. The mound-builders were, in all probability, compelled to abandon their valley-homes by the incursions of more warlike but less civilized nations.

While it may be regarded as a matter of speculation whether these mound-builders were the actual progenitors of the Indian tribes who occupied these regions when they were first visited by the white race, in view of all the facts which have thus far been disclosed by personal observation,

we incline to the belief that the authors of the terraced mounds and sacred inclosures within the confines of Georgia, radiated from Mexico or Central America, antedating in point of time and exerting but little if any physical influence upon what we call the later Indian Tribes. The reasons for this impression the limits of this paper will not permit us to specify.

We pass now to a consideration of monuments of the second class—the product of the labors of the Indian Tribes.

It was the remark of Ulloa "if we have seen one American we may be said to have seen all, their color and make are so nearly alike." So might we affirm of the monuments of the Indian tribes; and yet, although assimilated by many obvious resemblances, they exhibit characteristic differences which suggest the following classification.

First, **MOUNDS OF OBSERVATION, OR ELEVATIONS** upon which, according to the custom of the tribes, were located the council-lodges or town-houses. These are generally circular in form, sometimes quadrangular, and are not infrequently surrounded by elevations similar in outline but of inferior proportions. In the South-western portion of the State—whose settlement and cultivation are of comparatively recent date—the shapes of these mounds and their relations to the other physical traces of the villages are, at least in some instances, distinctly preserved. To Garcilasso and others we are indebted for minute descriptions of these elevations, and the uses to which they were dedicated in the sixteenth century.

Second. Large tumuli containing but a single skeleton, we designate **CHIEFTAIN MOUNDS**. Le Moyne asserts the existence of such tumuli, and says, when a chief or prophet

died, he was placed in the ground and a mound of conical form heaped above him. These mounds—varying in height from eight to twenty-five feet—usually occupy prominent positions. As a general rule the bones found within them do not indicate the action of fire. The skeleton sometimes appears in a sitting posture. Such was the fact in a large mound carefully opened by the writer upon the Colonel's Island. The corpse had evidently been placed upon the ground and held in position while the loose sand was heaped around and above. In the neighborhood of the feet and hands were numerous bone and shell-beads which, doubtless, at the time of the inhumation, encircled the wrists, arms and ankles. Near the skeleton lay three stone axes, several spear and arrow-heads, two pipes of rather unusual size—one of clay and the other of steatite—and a terra-cotta bowl—probably the property of the deceased at the period of his death. The fact that only a single skeleton is found in these mounds, and the further circumstance of their prominent size and location, very probably, we think, designate them as the last resting places of the chiefs or distinguished personages of the tribe. Upon this supposition we are enabled the more readily to understand the secret of their superior proportions. They may then be regarded as the offering of the tribe or community—each member with ready hand assisting in erecting over the deceased leader a mound which, while it perpetuated the name and deeds of the honored dead and remained a monument of tribal respect and gratitude, begat also a pleasant satisfaction in the breast of all who had aided in its construction. Each of these silent, wasted mounds had, perhaps, its legends transmitted from sire to son, its heroic

memories which brought the warm blood of conscious pride to the cheek alike of warrior and maiden ; but they have all perished with those whose delight it was to perpetuate them.

The Creeks and Cherokees were specially careful of the graves of their noted chiefs, and sought by every means at command to cherish and distinguish the places where they slept.

In form these tumuli are conical, sometimes ovoidal.

Third. Tumuli filled with the remains of many dead, may be regarded as FAMILY OR TRIBAL MOUNDS. It was a common thing for the Indians of southern Georgia to burn their dead. This custom, however, was not universal. They appear also to have adopted the practice of reserving the bodies or skeletons of the deceased until they had accumulated sufficiently to warrant a general burning and a general inhumation. It was no easy task for the aborigines to erect a tumulus. Adair says that the bones of those who died away from home, or were slain in battle, were carefully preserved, brought back at some convenient season and interred in a solemn manner. To be deprived of the customary rites of sepulture was a calamity which an Indian could not contemplate with any degree of composure. The Romans called these funeral rites *justa*, and the Greeks *dikaia*; thereby intimating the inviolable obligation which nature imposed upon the living to perform the obsequies of the dead.

As the belief existed among those nations that their souls could not be admitted into the Elysian fields until their funeral rites had been duly solemnized, so did the sons of the forest cherish the faith that a due performance of

their rude obsequies was essential to the entrance of their spirits into the hunting-grounds of the blest. Hence we derive an explanation of the reason why they so carefully collected the bones of their dead and laid them to rest in the burial places of their kindred.

Bartram noticed among the Choctaws the following funeral custom: "As soon as a person is dead, they erect a scaffold some eighteen or twenty feet high in a grove adjacent to the town, where they lay the corpse, lightly covered with a mantle. Here it is suffered to remain, visited and protected by the friends and relations, until the flesh becomes putrid, so as easily to part from the bones; then undertakers, who make it their business, carefully strip the flesh from the bones, wash and cleanse them, and, when dry and purified by the air, having provided a curiously wrought chest or coffin, fabricated of bones and splints, they place all the bones therein. It is then deposited in the bone-house—a building erected for that purpose in every town. When this house is full, a general, solemn funeral takes place. The nearest kindred or friends of the deceased, on a day appointed, repair to the bone-house, take up the respective coffins, and, following one another in the order of seniority—the nearest relations and connexions attending their respective corpses, and the multitude following after them—all, as one family, with united voice of alternate allelujah and lamentation, proceed to the place of general interment, where they place the coffins in order, forming a pyramid; and lastly cover all over with earth, which raises a conical hill or mount."

In these general sepultures, particularly along the coast, the skeletons, with a requisite amount of wood, seem to

have been placed upon the ground. Fire was then applied, and, above the smouldering remains — carelessly heaped together — a mound of earth piled: Charred bones and partially consumed fragments of wood are rarely seen until you have reached the level of the plain upon which the mound stands. With rare exceptions these tribal mounds contain but a single stratum of bones; showing that when the inhumation was complete and the tumulus finished, it was not opened to receive new bodies. As may well be expected, the bones in these mounds are disposed without order, and are intermingled with half-burnt pieces of wood, fragments of pottery, broken pipes and other organic remains, evidencing the action of fire. There is a total absence of all metallic implements and ornaments.

Tumuli of this class vary in height from five to thirty feet—are conical in form—and possess base-diameters of from twenty to one hundred feet.

Fourth. We turn now to the SHELL-HEAPS and SHELL-MOUNDS. It is not an exaggeration to say that the islands and many localities bordering upon the salt-water are hoary with these tumuli. Some of them are little more than the refuse piles accumulated about the Indian villages, and are composed of ordinary oyster, clam, muscle, and conch shells, bones of deer, raccoons, turtles, birds, and fishes, intermingled with numerous fragments of broken pottery and the *debris* of the encampment. These remind us of those heaps to which the Danish people give the name of kitchen refuse.

The shell-mounds proper, however, appear to have been the common graves of the Indians inhabiting the sea-islands and the coast-region of Georgia. They abound upon the

islands of Wilmington, Whitemarsh, Skidaway, Sapelo, Isle of Hope, Saint Catharine, Saint Simon, Cumberland; and, in fine, upon all the coast-islands. They are thickly congregated near the outer bluffs, and upon the banks of salt-water streams. The shell-covering has imparted a permanency to many small mounds which would otherwise have been entirely obliterated. Most of them contain the remains of more than one skeleton. Only occasionally do these human bones evince the action of fire. It is well known that the Lower Creeks subsisted, to a large extent, upon oysters and fishes. Bringing oysters and clams from their natural and exhaustless beds in the adjacent creeks and marshes, they carried them to their villages and there ate them. As a necessary consequence there occurred a rapid accumulation of shells which were carelessly thrown into heaps near the doors of their lodges. It was just as easy to use these shells in erecting mounds over the dead, as to cover them with sand. That such a disposition was frequently made of such refuse shells, admits of no question. When we open these mounds it is not an unusual occurrence to find, intermingled with the shells and sand overlaying the skeletons, the bones of large fishes, deer, and other wild animals, birds, and sometimes dogs, accompanied by broken pieces of pottery, arrow heads, flint knives, stone axes and charred wood. The drift shells—collected by the action of the tides into ridges so common along the coast—were also employed in the construction of these tumuli. Some are composed entirely of shells. Others are made chiefly of sand, with a layer of shells, varying from six inches to three feet in thickness, overlaying the whole. Others again appear to have been

formed by the careless admixture of shells and sand just as either material at the moment chanced to be most convenient. Others still consist of alternate layers of human bones, sand and shells.

A sepulchral shell-mound is rarely seen more than thirteen feet high. Most of them do not rise more than four feet above the plain. In form they are elliptical and circular, with base-diameters varying from ten to forty feet. As a rule, the human bones and articles deposited in these mounds are in a better state of preservation than those found in the ordinary earth mounds on the main. The dry sand of the coast and the shell-covering probably afforded no mean defence against the disintegrating influences of time and the elements. So numerous are they in some localities on the sea-islands that they mar the fertility of the cotton fields. Multitudes of them have been entirely levelled by continued ploughing, and nothing but scattered shells mark the spots where they formerly stood. These tumuli afford physical proof of the general and long-continued occupancy of the coast-region by the Red men. The delightful climate, frequent springs of fresh water, mild airs in winter and cool sea-breezes in summer, fish and game in abundance, magnificent forests and a variety of indigenous fruits, without doubt rendered this portion of the state very attractive to these improvident nomades. Appreciating these advantages they availed themselves of them, and formed settlements in this section apparently more numerous and abiding than was their custom elsewhere.

The existence of these shell-mounds is not exclusively confined to the coast. Take for example that remarkable

tumulus located upon Stallings Island, in the Savannah river, more than two hundred miles from its mouth. Elliptical in shape, with a diameter, measured in the direction of its major axis, of nearly three hundred feet, and a minor diameter of one hundred and twenty feet, and with an average elevation of more than fifteen feet, this mound has been formed, to a large extent, of the muscle, clam and snail shells of this fresh-water stream. The layers of these shells are eight or ten inches in thickness, with intervening strata of sand. This mound is positively unique among the sepulchral tumuli of Georgia. Human bones lie in strata. It is a huge necropolis, and contains, at a moderate calculation, hundreds of skeletons. It could not have been the work of a year or of a generation. It is the accumulation of successive and long-continued inhumations. There is something solemnly impressive in the thought that by common consent this quiet, retired, isolated, beautiful spot should have been consecrated exclusively to the purposes of sepulture. The absence of burial mounds in its vicinity, the unusual dimensions of this tumulus, the numerous skeletons entombed within its bosom, all attest the fact that this mound must have been used as the general cemetery of the tribes who occupied the adjacent hills and valleys.

An account of the organic remains found within the tumuli of Georgia would cause us to protract this sketch far beyond the allotted hour. It may not be deemed improper however, to state, in general terms, that the articles usually disclosed—in addition to the stone idols, idol-pipes, circular stone plates, and fragments of mica-membranacea, peculiar to the mound builders—are funeral vases, pots, pans, platters, and bowls—all of terra-cotta—pipes, both

of stone and clay; beads of bone, shell and clay; stone axes, mortars, discoidal stones, arrow and spear heads, pestles, circular stones, chisels, fleshing knives, bone awls, a variety of shell and stone ornaments, and many other things indicative of Indian arts, sports and customs.

Compared with each other these Indian tumuli differ in their respective ages. This is not to be wondered at when we remember that the occupancy of this region by the Red men—if we may believe their traditions—lasted for generations. Some of these mounds cannot be less than three or four centuries old, while the contents of others prove that inhumations were made in them after contact with the white settlers.

Tomo-chi-chi pointed out to General Oglethorpe a large conical mound near Savannah, in which he said the Yamacraw chief was interred, who had, many years before, entertained a great white man with a red beard, who entered the Savannah river in a large vessel, and in his barge came up to Yamacraw bluff.

Whatever may have been the antecedent customs of the nations with respect to these tumuli, it is quite certain that their use was abandoned very shortly after the arrival of the colonists. Instead of being carefully disposed in the womb of the laboriously constructed mound, the dead were then exposed upon hastily prepared scaffolds, hidden away in ledges of rocks, buried beneath the floors of their lodges, concealed in hollow trees, or interred in the forests with but ephemeral indicia to mark their last resting places. That there were inhumations in some of these tumuli subsequent to the period of primal contact between the Indians and the whites, we can confidently assert, as we have, on

more than one occasion, taken from the mounds on the coast silver ornaments of European manufacture, corroded rifle-barrels, glass beads, and other articles obtained through commerce with the Spaniards.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER,

OCTOBER 21, 1869.



WORCESTER:
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON,
PALLADIUM OFFICE.
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Gift of
Sam'l. A. Green, M.D.
of Boston.
(H. G. 1851.)

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PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 21, 1869, AT THE HALL OF THE
SOCIETY, IN WORCESTER.

THE Society were called to order by the President, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Records of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The Report of the Council, prepared by Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, was read by him.

The Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian were read by those officers, respectively.

On motion of Judge THOMAS, these Reports were accepted and referred to the Committee of Publication.

Voted, to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

NATHANIEL THAYER, Esq., and Dr. JOHN G. METCALF were designated as a committee to receive and count the votes for President, who reported that all the votes were for Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY.

A Committee, consisting of Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS, D.D., CHARLES DEANE, Esq., and Hon. ELIJAH B. STODDARD, were appointed to prepare a list of names for the

remaining officers, on a general ticket, and reported as follows :

Vice Presidents :

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D., Boston,
JAMES LENOX, Esq., New York.

Council.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,
HON. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D., Boston,
CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., Cambridge,
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester,
Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston,
JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D., Worcester,
CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge,
Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., Worcester,
HON. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Charlestown,
HON. HENRY CHAPIN, Worcester.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, LL.D., Boston.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

HON. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Cambridge.

Recording Secretary.

Rev. ALONZO HILL, D.D., Worcester.

Treasurer.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester.

Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester,
Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston,
CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge.

Auditors.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,
HON. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg.

The votes were received and counted by NATHANIEL THAYER, Esq. and Dr. JOHN G. METCALF, who announced that the before named gentlemen were unanimously elected to the offices assigned them.

Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, elected President, expressed his thanks for the honor, and signified his acceptance.

On behalf of the Council, the President presented the following names of candidates proposed by them for election to membership: His Grace, THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, Scotland; Hon. FRANCIS H. DEWEY, Worcester; Hon. JOHN D. BALDWIN, Worcester; Rev. SAMUEL C. DAMON, D.D., Sandwich Islands; JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, Esq., Charlestown.

HENRY STEVENS, Esq., of London, by request, made some interesting remarks on the efforts of the British Museum to obtain a complete collection of American publications.

The President read a letter from the United States Department of State, in reply to a communication from the Society suggesting the expediency of a report on the value of Dr. Kohl's copies of early maps of the American coasts, which have for some time been in possession of the Department. Mr. DEANE expressed an opinion that those maps should be revised by Dr. Kohl himself previously to any arrangement for their publication.

On motion of Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, the whole subject was referred to the Council.

Dr. METCALF laid before the Society a specimen volume of cuttings from newspapers, made by him during the Rebellion; of which he had about fifty volumes that he prob-

posed to present to the Society on the condition that they should be suitably bound.

On motion of Judge THOMAS, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Metcalf for his liberal proposition.

An unofficial report of a visit to Cuttyhunk was made by Dr. GREEN and Mr. HAVEN, members of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, with reference to a future commemoration of the landing of Gosnold and his colony at that place in 1602.

The meeting was then dissolved.

ALONZO HILL,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council of the American Antiquarian Society respectfully submit their Semi-Annual Report of the condition of its affairs.

Nothing of marked or special interest has occurred to distinguish the history of the half year that has just passed. The Report of the Librarian will shew what has been accomplished by that indefatigable officer and his assistant, in adding to the already invaluable stores of Books, Manuscripts and Newspapers during this period; while the Report of the Treasurer will put the Society in possession of all necessary information as to the state and condition of one of the essential elements of success, the treasury. The Council will content themselves to refer to these, not deeming any comment necessary beyond a becoming expression of commendation of the acceptable manner in which these officers have performed their duties.

What has hitherto been true, is equally so at the present time. Amid the causes of congratulation on the part of the Society for the circumstances of prosperity in which we meet, there is the remembrance suggestive of solemn and saddened feeling on the part of all, that four of our members have been removed by death since our last semi-annual meeting. It may be no occasion to indulge in eulogies of our late

associates, but there is an obvious propriety in recording their names and the times of their deaths, for future reference, with a passing notice of some of the characteristics which marked them out as worthy of being enrolled among those who have honored this Society. The first, in order of time, is that of the Hon. Charles Allen, who died at Worcester on the 6th of August, 1869, at the age of seventy-two years, or wanting only three days of that age. His was one of the names which made Worcester known and respected, at home and abroad, by their ability, their eminence in public life, and their private and social virtues. The Society hardly need be reminded, in this connexion, that the distinguished gentleman now referred to, was long the fellow-citizen and associate of Governor Lincoln, Governor Davis, Judge Merrick, Judge Barton, Samuel Jennison, William Lincoln, Judge Kinnicutt, Samuel M. Burnside, Alfred D. Foster, and others whose memories have been preserved on the records of this Society, as well as in the grateful and tender recollection of many of its present members. In a community where the possession and enjoyment of places of distinguished honor and trust are supposed to be evidence not only of public confidence, but of personal merit, it would be all the eulogy which need be paid to the worth and character of Chief Justice Allen, to recite, in their order, the offices whose duties he was called from time to time to fulfil. But a reference to his earlier life may not be inappropriate or ill-timed. He was the son of the late Hon. Joseph Allen, long one of the most honored and respected citizens of Worcester. He was fitted for Yale College at Leicester Academy, and entered that College, but did not remain to receive a degree. He studied his profession with Samuel M. Burn-

side, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He practised for a few years in New Braintree, when he removed to Worcester and became a partner with Governor Davis till 1832. Of his rank and ability as a lawyer, little more need be said, than that in a bar eminent as that of Worcester County then was, he held a commanding position till he was appointed to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas. His first judicial appointment was to that Bench in 1842. After a service of two years, he resigned and returned to the Bar. In 1858 he was made Chief Justice of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, and upon the re-formation of the courts of the Commonwealth the following year, he was appointed Chief Justice of the new Superior Court of the State. This office he held till 1867.

And here, again, the best evidence of the manner in which he performed the duties of his office, as well as of his ability and character as a jurist and a Judge, is found in the universal favor and respect which he commanded from the Bar and the public at large. There is no occasion to enter into a detailed analysis of the characteristics which distinguished him. A man cannot hold such an office for the length of time which he did, without his merits being thoroughly tested; and by reminding this Society of the distinguished estimation in which he was held for learning, keen discrimination, firmness and integrity, there is little to be added, when speaking in the summary manner in which the subject must be treated, of this part of his personal history.

He was distinguished, also, for the places of high political trust which he was called upon to fill, some of which he owed

to a public election, and some to executive appointment. He was four years a representative in the General Court, three years in the State Senate, and from 1849 to 1853, a representative in the United States Congress. In 1853, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts. In 1842, he was appointed one of the Commissioners on the part of Massachusetts to adjust the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, so far as settling the line of boundary between Maine and the British Provinces was concerned. And in 1861 was appointed to represent Massachusetts in what was called the Peace Congress, which was convened at Washington just before the war of the rebellion. It is, perhaps, enough for the purposes of this notice to say, that in all those places the power and influence of Mr. Allen were felt and acknowledged by his associates, and honored and appreciated by the public. Few men have had a record so full of expressions of public confidence and favor. In the midst of his judicial duties he was stricken by an insidious disease, from which he never recovered, and which led to his resignation of office, and cast a gloom over the last year or two of his life, in contrast with the active duties and services which had so much distinguished the many years of his professional career. He married a daughter of Eleazer James, Esq., of Barre, a well-remembered lawyer in this county. In her were illustrated the qualities which dignify and adorn social and domestic life. He survived her several years.

NOTE.—It is stated, on good authority, that Judge Allen declined an appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court on three different occasions, and that, on one of them, after the death of Judge Shaw, he was offered by Governor Banks the place of Chief Justice. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1863. *Pub. Com.*

Charles C. Little, Esq., of Cambridge, next in order of time, died August 9, 1869, at the age of 70 years. He was born in Kennebunk, Maine, July 25, 1799; came early to Boston, where he soon engaged in the book business, and for several years was the head of one of the leading houses in that city. He was a man of affairs, and brought into the management of his business an energy and sagacity which insured success. Though he never sought political preferment, he was honored with places of private trust which demanded strict fidelity and good judgment, and showed himself worthy of the confidence thereby reposed in him. He was twice married. His last wife, who survives him, was a daughter of the learned and distinguished Henry Wheaton, the Diplomatist, and author of the well-known work on International Law, whose name is associated with the history of the country as a Publicist and scholar, and who in his life was an honored member of this Society.

Another of our associates, of whose death and character it becomes the duty of the Council to speak, is the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, who died at Salem, September 8, 1869, at the mature age of 80 years. He was, in every respect, worthy of being remembered as a faithful and diligent antiquary, a ripe scholar, and a good man. He was born in Salem, December 22, 1789, entered Dartmouth College in 1809, but left it in his senior year, and for a while engaged in business. He, however, concluded to prepare himself for the Ministry, which he did under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Worcester, and was licensed to preach in 1815. He was employed in teaching school and preaching till 1819. In 1821 he was settled over a Society in Sharon, but was dismissed in April, 1824, and in a month or two was installed over

a Society in Hamilton. He remained there till 1834, when he removed to Boston, which continued to be his home until 1862, when he returned to Salem and resided there till his death. He had a decided taste for antiquarian research, and was devoted and indefatigable in the work in which he engaged. The results of his labors were important and valuable, though, like those of most antiquarian scholars, they were attended with little *eclat*. The antiquary, like the good man, finds his best reward in his own consciousness, rather than in any applause or worldly profit he may win thereby. When Governor Everett came into office, he found large quantities of papers in the Secretary's office, which contained valuable and interesting matter relating to the civil, military and political history of the Commonwealth, but were in a condition of such confusion as to be almost worthless, from being inaccessible. With a wise appreciation of the qualifications of Mr. Felt for the task, Governor Everett selected and commissioned him to classify and arrange them in such a form that they might be readily referred to by any one wishing to consult them. He entered upon the work in 1836, and continued it with great diligence and assiduity till 1839, when, it being desirable to obtain duplicates of various State papers, the originals of which had been lost, he went to England for that purpose. It was during the time of the excited discussion between England and America upon the North Eastern Boundary question, and the English Government were disinclined to open the archives of American papers, and his mission was unsuccessful. The visit was repeated in 1845 with better success, in which he spent six weeks. His work upon the Massachusetts archives was completed in 1846, and the vol-

umes which grew under his hands and are now in the Secretary's office, are a monument of his good judgment, his diligence and patient labor.

His services in other departments of literary labor were often sought, and he was called upon to preside over theological and educational institutions ; but preferring the course of life which he had adopted, he declined those invitations. He presided for the term of three years over the Historic Genealogical Society. Among the fruits of his labors were a large volume of the Annals of Salem ; a History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton ; a volume of Collections of the American Statistical Society ; two large volumes of the Ecclesiastical History of New England ; and a historical account of Massachusetts Currency ; besides numerous biographical and historical sketches and papers contributed to various publications. In 1857 he was honored by a degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College. He was twice married. For the last two or three years of his life he was incapacitated for labor, but not until he had achieved enough to merit the grateful thanks of every one who shall come after him in the field in which he had toiled so faithfully, so diligently, and so trustworthily.

Almost while this report has been in progress of preparation, another of our associates has been added to the list of those who are hereafter to be with us only in memory. Frederick W. Paine, Esq., of Worcester, one of the earliest and ever among the most useful members of this institution, died September 16, 1869, at the age of 81 years. He was born in Salem, and was for a while a member of Harvard College, but left it to engage in commercial pursuits. This led to his residence

abroad for several years, and an extensive and familiar acquaintance with foreign countries. On his return to this country, he settled in Worcester, which was ever after his home, and with whose growth and prosperity in business he was identified. Of the various public enterprises which he promoted, or in which he took a part, this may not be the occasion to speak. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens to an eminent degree, as evinced by the various offices of trust and honor received at their hands. He was a most diligent reader and student of general literature, which, with a remarkably accurate and retentive memory, and the wide scope of his own personal observation of the different parts of the earth which he had visited, made him, at all times, an interesting and instructive companion and associate. Without the slightest tendency to pedantry, his mind was stored with curious knowledge and useful and agreeable information. He had the interests of this Society much at heart, and his services in its behalf will be greatly missed hereafter. His wife is still with us to remind us of the home which she rendered so pleasant to him, and in the retirement of which he spent so much of the better portion of his life.

In recurring to what this Society has accomplished, it may not be amiss to call to mind the aims and purposes for which this and similar associations have been formed. If its claims are less pretentious than those of many other kindred societies, it may well rest content that its labors have an intimate relation to what lies at the foundation of historical literature and safe criticism. If it is the sphere of the historian, when treating of the past, to deal with philosophy as well as facts, and if in so doing

he is able to offer the attractions of grace and style in the coloring and grouping of the events, and their actors, with which he deals, he depends at last upon the labors of the antiquary for the elements upon which alone his ultimate success must depend. Romance may amuse, and fancy delight the reader who is content with being pleasantly excited; but History is, at last, just to herself, and vindicates her claim to be an organ of truth. In this she is but the handmaid of the antiquary, and a co-worker in the same field. Their relation is that of him who digs and smelts and purifies the ore to him who coins and stamps it for general circulation. Nor is it the historian alone who seeks the aid and relies upon the researches of the antiquary. He finds himself affiliated with the Ethnologist in developing the laws of races and of language, and helps the Geologist in reading the mysterious pages of the volume of nature which is being opened to human vision.

Not only is the field of his labor thus broad in its limits, but such is the harmony of action in its various departments, that however numerous its laborers are, they work together without clashing or embarrassment, and the success of one, so far from hindering, helps on that of many others. In this, the gatherer up of material for history differs, in the mode in which he brings about results, from the historian who elaborates it for use, since no field is more favorable for *associated* labor than that in which the antiquary is engaged. No rivalry ever embarrasses him, nor do the achievements of one stand in the way of those of any other. And if he, sometimes, eliminates error from the pages of the historian, separating fiction from fact, and exposing fallacies which pass for philosophy, he is conscious that, in so doing, he is serv-

ing the cause of truth, and will, in the end, command the gratitude and respect of those who are searching for it. Of how few of the entire histories which find a place in our libraries, and affect to describe men and their motives, as well as the events in which they took a part, and to deal with the springs and causes of the rise and fall of dynasties and the social and political revolutions through which men and nations have been passing, may it not be said that invention has, at times, supplied the place of what was actual, and ingenuity that of research and diligent labor. If we may rely upon the testimony of more than one of our most competent judges in such matters, it is chiefly to the productions of a recent date that we are to look for that work of rare excellence — a candid, honest, truthful history, written for the promotion of truth, and pledged to the purposes of no sect or party or pre-conceived theory. Mr. Prescott, whose claims upon our confidence, in this respect, no one will question, tells us : — “The earlier historians of Greece and Rome sought less to instruct than to amuse. In their researches into antiquity they were not startled by the marvellous, like the more prudish critics of our day, but welcomed it as likely to stir the imaginations of their readers. The peculiar forms of historic writing, as it exists with the moderns, were not fully developed until the last century.” And in speaking of the progress of history in Great Britain, he adds : — “The influence of new forms of historical composition was here, as elsewhere, made too frequently subservient to party and sectarian prejudices. Tory histories and Whig histories, Protestant and Catholic histories successively appeared, and seemed to neutralize each other.” Many of the reading world have been interested,

if not astonished, to discover in the pages of a cotemporary historian, such an exhibition of generous qualities and cardinal virtues in one of the kings of England, hitherto regarded, in so many minds, as the combined impersonation of the tyrant and the coarse and cruel sensualist. While, in our own country, some have thought that changes in the different editions of a work were obnoxious to the suspicion, that the author's reflections upon the same facts had more to do with the shifting phases of popular partisan judgment than a scrupulous regard for the true philosophy of history.

As has already been said, it is one of the offices of the antiquary, not only to supply the historian with his facts, but to see that these are honestly used, and to expose falsehoods and fallacies in what assumes to be history. And if the criticism of Baron Bunsen, as given in a late number of the North British Review, when speaking of scripture chronology, prior to Solomon, is not too severe, the mission of the antiquary is one of the last which the honest men of the world can afford to dispense with. "All that now passes," says he, "for Ancient Chronology, beyond that fixed point, is the melancholy legacy of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, a compound of intentional deceit and utter misconception of the principle of historical research." The hope is that the salutary fear of this crucial test which the antiquarian applies by his researches to the brilliant thoughts and speculations of the historian, may relieve history from being the occasion of that keen criticism in which Mr. Macaulay indulges, when speaking, in figurative terms, of the province of literature being occupied by history. "It lies," says he, "on the confines of two distinct territories.

It is under the jurisdiction of two hostile powers. Instead of being equally shared between its two rulers, the Reason and the Imagination, it falls alternately under the sole and absolute dominion of each. It is sometimes fiction, it is sometimes theory." This salutary fear of the keen, uncompromising ploughshare of the antiquary, in laying open to the public eye, the soil which the historian has cultivated and adorned, may account for the reluctance of some writers to favor their readers with the sources from which they have drawn their facts, or to cite the authorities upon which they have built up their text. There is a value in a literary police, even if it do not make all men honest.

But there is enough of fable in what passes for veritable history, without descending to individual instances ; and we are, every day, called upon to give up the beautiful traditions of the past, which have become associated with the early memories of childhood, and even with the ripper thoughts of a wider experience. Who does not feel that it is all but historic sacrilege to rob the grand and majestic scenery of one of the lakes of Switzerland, of the magic interest which the name of Tell and the remembrance of his renowned deeds have thrown around it. And who, for hundreds of years, had the hardihood to doubt that Altorf was the spot where his skill in archery foiled the malice of his oppressor, or that the very rock upon which he had leaped, upon the shore of that lake, was marked by the little temple which no one ever passes without reverence. And yet, this beautiful myth of the middle ages, has already taken its place in the infallible perspective of the antiquary, by the side of the adventures of Sindbad the sailor, and the renowned

achievements of Amadis de Gaul. The lake and the mountains, it is true, are still there, and the imagination of the traveller is still awakened as he looks on scenes that are associated with the incidents of so noble a legend. But Baring Gould in his "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," of which we have had a new edition the current year, has shown that the boy, the arrow, and the father's archery, had been the theme of the Norseman's evening tale an hundred years before Gesler was born, and had found a place in the legendary fictions of countries as remote from each other as Iceland and Persia.

One can hardly forgive the iconoclastic severity of research of one of the most industrious and infallible members of this association, who has demolished, at a blow, the image of female courage and devotion which has so long emblazoned the name of Pocahontas, as almost the patron saint of the colony of Virginia. We have too few of these beautiful traditions to afford to lose this, the most romantic of them all, which history had repeated until the world accepted it, and drew inspiration from the unselfish sacrifice which the dusky princess of a powerful tribe was willing to offer to save the life of the white man and the stranger. But the hand of an antiquary was laid upon it, and it is passing away like the dreams which even nations sometimes wake up to find they have been foolishly indulging. The colony was there, and Captain Smith was there, and the majestic river still flows by the deserted spot where Jamestown stood, but romance and tradition supply the rest of the picture which still holds its place on the walls of the capitol.

This subject derives a new interest when we reflect that the same processes by which legends like these have got their places in veritable history, are still active in the world around us. An antiquarian sentinel is still needed at the portals of the temple of fame, to keep out pretenders and intruders. We have seen, in our own day, strong and earnest men, claiming to be the votaries of history, striving to unearth, upon the rocky coast of Maine, the germ of New England civilization, by reviving the shadowy memories of a winter's sojourn of a little body of adventurers, and giving to this spasmodic, abortive effort, the dignity of planting a colony. The rocky promontory where they wintered, is, indeed, still there, and the waters of the Kennebec still meet the tidal waves of the Atlantic, as they did when Popham's men landed there, and a fort, now in process of erection, seeks to perpetuate by its name the memory of this as an historic event. But fancy or tradition alone have to fill up the record, while the outline of Gosnold's little store house, built five years before the landing of Popham, still may be traced on the island of Cuttyhunk; and this with the hill beneath which the earnest Pilgrims of Plymouth found a shelter and a permanent home thirteen years after, will have to be blotted from memory as well as sight, before the people of New England will be ready to exchange the undying faith of their fathers for one of a newer invention. Nor is even this attempt to make history a solitary one within our own circle of observation. This Society has on its shelves an elaborate volume, designed to present, in a historic form, the events in Massachusetts connected with the existence of slavery

within it. It has its basis on historic facts. It is true, as there narrated, that slavery did once exist here, and that slaves were bought and sold, and, as human chattels, were the subjects of property in the very colony that published its "Body of Liberties" as early as 1641. So far, the writer is repeating history. But when he undertakes, from these, to deduce a reprehensible intent or desire on the part of the colonists to cherish and perpetuate the institution among them, he leaves the region of history and fact, and enters that of fancy and imagination, where he is encountered at every point by the truths which stand out upon the pages of the antiquary.

A still more serious charge has been made that there are those among our living historians who do injustice to the memories of some whose good fame has become a part of the historic treasures of the country. These consist, in no small degree, of the personal and private reputation of her great men. They are made up of the events of an entire life, and by measuring and weighing these in their aggregates and their average, rather than singling out, here and there, a fault or an error, or blazoning some one deed of merit, as if an isolated incident, or trait in a life or character, would be a just measure for estimating the true standard of what should be an historic reputation. Public men are, ordinarily, so far tried by an ordeal of the judgments of their own contemporaries, that one may generally feel safe in accepting as the true reputation of any distinguished statesman, jurist, military commander, or philanthropist, whatever has come down as the received and generally accepted sentiment and conviction of his companions and associates. And it will ever be, to say

the least, a source of great discouragement to living actors in important events, if the reputations of illustrious dead may be successfully assailed by writers of history to serve a purpose or advance a theory. When such an attempt is made, it becomes the antiquary to make the field of biography his own, and sit in judgment upon such as can no longer vindicate the good name they had earned when living. While there may be little to give point or directness to these remarks, beyond their general effect as matters of historical criticism, in respect to the past, it is not difficult to see that they must, for many years to come, find their application in the histories of the men and the events that have signalized the last twenty years of our own country, which are yet to be written. We have, every now and then, seen the attempts which have been made to change the verdict of history as to prominent men of the revolution. But it is believed that the record of that period has been too well preserved to change it now by picking out, here and there, a technical defect in the evidence by which the men of that day have been tried. The field, however, of our civil war is so vast, the men engaged in it have been so numerous, the causes that led to it were so various, and the springs of action so hidden, at times, from the eye of common observation, that to cover all these and, at the same time, do justice to the actors in it, will demand a measure of historic talent and candor which has rarely been accorded to any even the most gifted historiographer. And here, too, it may be added, is to be a field of incessant labor for the antiquary, in one form and another, in gathering up the historic materials which lie scattered over every spot and region of

this vast republic. To this end, he must go down below the surface of political life, to the village, to the neighborhood, and to the privacy of the family and the household. It is there that the inner life of the nation is to be studied, and in that way, only, can justice ever be done to the spirit of patriotic zeal and self devotion to country which pervaded all classes through that long struggle for our national life. Even now the memory of these has begun to fade—not a day is to be lost in rescuing them.

The relation which the antiquary holds to the science of archæology, including the place of man in the developments of geology, has been, heretofore, illustrated in the able and interesting reports and essays which have appeared in the printed proceedings of this Society, in reference to the recent discoveries which throw light upon an age that is associated with the lacustrine abodes in Switzerland, and other parts of Europe, of a race whose history is read only in the fragmentary relics of their domestic life; and in a graphic exhibition of memorials of the primitive inhabitants of Georgia, who passed away without leaving the vestige of a name, and enough only of their handiwork to awaken an ever-curious desire to penetrate the mystery that shrouds their, doubtless, long and eventful history.

To the connexion of the antiquary with ethnology, this report has already referred. Interesting as that science always has been, and will be, it is acquiring a new importance from the phases of society which the different parts of our own country are assuming. It would occupy too much time, on the present occasion, to attempt to treat of these at length. But it is to be hoped that they may, hereafter, receive that attention from this body which the

interest of the subject deserves. For the present, it may be sufficient to refer simply to theories that have been maintained, and the future forms of nationality they are likely to assume in our own country.

Notwithstanding the almost infinite variety in what are called *races* among the nations of the earth, writers who have made the subject a study have held that they may all be traced to a common source or origin, and that what are called the distinctive traits of form, color, and language, as well as of moral qualities and intellectual powers, witnessed among the different tribes and nations of the globe, may be ascribed to such circumstances as climate, soil, and other external influences, operating through a long succession of ages upon the susceptible constitution and capacities of man. With them, the blackest Caffrarian and the fairest Anglo-Saxon, the most degraded Australian and the highest type of scholarship and science in France or Germany, were rocked, in their infancy, in the same cradle, and nursed at the same breast, but were changed as they grew up, by the quality of the food on which they fed, and the habits in which they indulged, and the names which they applied to what they saw and what they wanted. Whether these theories are to be accepted with entire faith or not, writers, who differ in other matters of detail, seem to be agreed that it is to the more elevated regions of Central Asia that we are to look for the birth-place and early home of the nations of the earth, and that it was from thence, as a common fountain, that successive streams of population have flowed into and occupied the habitable regions of the globe. However this may have been, the types of different races have become too

distinct to be mistaken in the classifications into which the ethnologist has divided them. And the world has come to associate distinctive moral and intellectual, as well as physical, characteristics with each of those classes. And it has been the business of the antiquary, as well as the ethnologist, to analyze these and trace them to their origin, and to detect the causes of the phenomena which they exhibit. The Teuton has presented one type of nationality, the Celt another, while China, with her uncounted millions, exhibits the spectacle of a people, once advanced in science and the arts, suddenly arrested and standing still for ages, while the rest of the world has been coming up, and leaving them far in the rear in the march of civilization.

But this science of ethnology is assuming a new and increasing interest in its connexion with the future of our own country. In the old world each of these races has had its own region and its own limits; and there they have remained, and will yet remain, unmixed and unchanged by intercourse or association. The German and the Italian are as distinct in habits, language and looks, as they were in the time of Tacitus. The French and the English, separated only by a little strait, and in sight of each other, are no more identical in their characteristics than they were at the battle of Crecy. Even a subjection to one government has failed to assimilate nationalities having distinct origins and habits of thought. The heterogeneous tribes and people that recognize the sovereignty of the Czar, and the Slavonian and Magyar elements of the Austrian Empire, are, in their inner lives, as much estranged from each other as if the government under which they

live was as different as the forms of the language in which it publishes its decrees.

The problem of the age is, what is to be the future of men, thus separated and estranged at home, planting themselves by thousands and tens of thousands upon the common soil of this western continent, and helping to form one great nationality which is bounded only by the two oceans that separate it, on either side, from the shores of the old world. It is a phenomenon full of interest, physically, but far more so socially and politically, to witness the two currents of civilization which have for centuries been flowing in opposite directions, the Turanian and the Aryan, now meeting and mingling on the Pacific shores of this western continent; the Teuton and the Celt crowding her cities and spreading over her prairies, and the emancipated children of Ham making their homes among the cotton fields of the south. And when we remember that these all are to enter into the composition of the State, to have a voice in the choice of its rulers, and to take part in the making of its laws, we involuntarily pause and look around for some oracle to solve the enigma of our country's destiny! It is not for any one to say that considerations like these are trenching upon the province of the statesman and politician, or that the questions they present are outside of that of the antiquary. It is a question which is to tax the wisdom of the wisest in every department of life. And it will call upon the antiquary to investigate the changes through which the race has been passing, and the causes creating these diversities in character, capacity, and types of civilization, and •

to detect, if possible, by what processes this wide departure from a common phase of humanity, is to be restored, and these strange lines of alien races blended into a common consanguinity. One thing seems to be politically and historically true, and that is, these diversities must be softened and these inequalities mitigated, not by degrading, but by elevating all to something like the standard of the most favored, and the races themselves assimilated in what enters into a nation's character and habits of thought, or the problem of a free and self-governed democracy which our fathers inaugurated at such a cost and with so much promise, will have been frustrated by the vastness of the proportions to which it had grown, and the discordance of the elements which had entered into it.

Here then, is work for the antiquary, no less than the politician and the ethnologist. Theory and speculation will not be enough to guide our rulers and our statesmen in building up a policy which shall carry us through the ordeal upon which our country is entering. They must borrow hints from the past, and be guided by the lights which its history has left along its track. Nor are the examples thus afforded to even a superficial observer, without circumstances of encouragement, when it is remembered that the end to be attained is not the extermination of any, but the blending and harmonizing of all into one homogeneous whole. If *white* is indeed a composition of colors, is it too much to hope, that these various shades of nationality may form a yet better composition than the world has ever seen? Compared with the remote and almost infinite distance of time at which these races

separated themselves from a common stock, the period has been a short one since the process of rehabilitation began among the nations, that is said to have been coincident with the conquests of Alexander, by which the Greeks and Orientals were brought into a common subjection, and Asia Minor, Assyria and Media, with their various nationalities, were taught to reverence a common sovereign. Another significant step in the same direction was taken by the extension of the Roman triumphs, and the spread of the imperial government. And if so much could be accomplished towards the unification of so vast an empire with interests so diverse, religious cults so various, languages so dissimilar, civilization so unequal, means of intercourse so few and difficult, and system of home government so adverse to the provinces of the empire, what may we not hope of a nation in which so few of these obstacles in the way of a perfect union remain? Boston and St. Francisco are nearer each other than were Rome and her provinces just across the Alps; while the press and the telegraph bring the remotest hamlet into close connexion with the capital, and a common government representing every part of one great republic, a common administration of justice under the same forms and in a common language, must serve as a tie to bind its different sections together, such as was unknown to the empire. Nor ought we to overlook the circumstance that with all our sects in religion, if we except the Paganism of the Chinese and the abominations of Brigham Young's Mormonism, they have a common origin and profess to go to a common revelation for their standard. Besides these we have the common school and the college constantly at

work; while the influence of woman, already strong and every day growing stronger, supplies a reformatory power of which the eastern world was never conscious and that is but partially felt even among the better educated of the European nations. Other circumstances favorable to a better union might be referred to in exhibiting a contrast between our own country in respect to a fusion of the elements of which it is composed, and the Roman Empire in its palmyest days. But enough has been shewn to encourage the belief, that the influences here spoken of are helping to educate this great people up to something like a common habit of thought, and into a sympathy of a common nationality.

The subject, however, can only be touched upon in this report. But enough, it is hoped, has been said to awaken the attention its importance deserves. It is but one of the many subjects to which the Society may devote its efforts according to the means within its command. In a reading, thinking, active community, it can hardly fail to make itself felt, whatever direction these efforts may assume. Every new fact gathered for use, every rare volume collected and placed upon its shelves, every memorial of the past, saved from the obliterating finger of time, is something gained in the work to which it has been consecrated, and adds a new tie between the present and the past, and a new element of assimilation between the people and the parts of this vast republic.

For the Council,

EMORY WASHBURN.

Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending October 20, 1869.

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was		\$25,521.80
Received for dividends and interest since,	1,234.40	
Amount realized by Railroad Stocks advanced to par,	1,877.60	
	<u>\$28,633.80</u>	
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses,	1,078.45	
Present amount of the Fund,		\$27,555.35

<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was		\$11,161.92
Received for dividends and interest since,	508.66	
For premium on Bonds sold and advance on Railroad Stock,	1,047.50	
	<u>\$12,718.08</u>	
Paid part of Librarian's salary and sundries,	119.75	
Present amount of the Fund,		12,598.33

<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was		\$9,388.29
Received for dividends and interest since,	428.17	
For premium on Bonds and advanced Railroad Stock,	707.50	
	<u>\$10,523.96</u>	
Paid for binding and part of salary of Assistant Librarian,	506.15	
Present amount of the Fund,		10,017.81

<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was		\$8,895.03
Received for dividends and interest since,	353.58	
Received from sale of Publications,	71.57	
For premium on Bonds sold,	220.00	
	<u>\$9,540.18</u>	
Paid for publication of semi-annual Report,	246.08	
Present amount of the Fund,		9,294.10
Amount carried forward,		\$59,465.59

Amount brought forward, . . .	\$59,465.59
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was	\$8,668.00
Received for interest since, . . .	246.25
	<u>\$8,914.25</u>
Paid interest on Bond bought, . . .	13.58
Present amount of the Fund, . . .	<u>8,900.67</u>
<i>The Isaac Davis Book Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was	\$620.58
Received for interest since, . . .	15.00
	<u>\$635.58</u>
Paid for books purchased, . . .	93.87
Present amount of the Fund, . . .	<u>541.71</u>
<i>The Lincoln Fund</i> , April 27, 1869, was	\$955.00
Received for interest since, . . .	23.20
	<u>978.20</u>
Present amount of the Fund, . . .	<u>978.20</u>
Aggregate of the seven Funds, . . .	<u>\$69,886.17</u>
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement, . . .	<u>392.75</u>

INVESTMENTS.

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$14,400.00
Railroad Stock,	5,100.00
Railroad Bonds,	5,693.42
United States Bonds,	1,000.00
City of Chicago 7 per cent. Bonds,	1,000.00
Demand Notes,	350.00
Cash,	11.93
	<u>27,555.35</u>

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$4,200.00
Railroad Stock,	800.00
Railroad Bonds,	4,800.00
United States Bonds,	2,250.00
City Bond,	500.00
Cash,	48.33
	<u>12,598.33</u>

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$5,700.00
Railroad Stock,	1,000.00
	<u>6,700.00</u>

Amount carried forward, \$46,853.68

Amount brought forward,	.	.	.	\$46,853.68
Railroad Bonds,	.	.	.	2,000.00
United States Bonds,	.	.	.	1,800.00
Cash,	.	.	.	17.81
				<hr/> 10,017.81

The Publishing Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	.	.	.	.	\$1,900.00
Railroad Bonds,	.	.	.	.	3,000.00
City of Chicago 7 per cent. Bond,	.	.	.	.	1,000.00
United States Bonds,	.	.	.	.	2,700.00
Demand Notes,	.	.	.	.	600.00
Cash,	.	.	.	.	94.10
					<hr/> 9,294.10

The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—

Railroad Bond,	.	.	.	.	\$700.00
City of Worcester Bonds,	.	.	.	.	8,200.00
Cash,	.	.	.	.	.67
					<hr/> 8,900.67

The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—

City of Worcester Bond,	.	.	.	.	\$500.00
Cash,	.	.	.	.	41.71
					<hr/> 541.71

The Lincoln Fund is invested in—

City of Worcester Bonds,	\$800.00
Cash,	178.20
					<hr/> 978.20

Total of the seven Funds,	.	.	.	<hr/> <hr/> \$69,886.17
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Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, October 20, 1869.

WORCESTER, October 21, 1869.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the investments and find them as stated.

ISAAC DAVIS,	}	<i>Auditors.</i>
EBENEZER TORREY,		

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

A general statement of accessions since the last meeting of the Society may be made as follows :

There have been received in masses—		
From the family of the late Judge Allen, ninety-two Books	B. P.	
and fourteen hundred and forty-four Pamphlets.	92	1444
From the family of the late Frederic W. Paine, Esq., through		
Rev. George S. Paine, three hundred and sixteen Books		
and twenty-two Pamphlets, besides eighty-one volumes of		
illustrated and other newspapers, unbound,	316	22
From Rev. H. L. Jones, of Fitchburg,	28	252
“ Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas,	84	123
“ Ellis Peterson, Esq.,	31	295
“ Hon. Isaac Davis,	92	141
	643	2277
Received from other sources, as gifts,	282	1192
“ “ exchanges,	72	73
“ “ purchases,	2	1
“ “ binder,	230	
Total of accessions,	1229	3543

The donations will be particularly described in a list to be annexed to this report.

It has not been customary to regard files of newspapers as *volumes* until they are bound; and consequently the eighty-one volumes of illustrated and other papers from Mr. Paine are not included in the number of books received from him. The desire has been expressed that the entire gift may be considered as a legacy from our lamented associate, being a fulfilment, in part, of his known wishes.

The gift from Judge Thomas, which comprehended some very choice books, was accompanied by a request that he might be furnished with a list of the local histories now in the library, with a view to an effort for supplying deficiencies in that important department.

The gift from Hon. Isaac Davis is composed of four books and one hundred and forty pamphlets presented by him to the general library, and of eighty-eight volumes and one pamphlet purchased with money he had advanced for the "Isaac Davis Alcove" of works relating to the original Spanish American Provinces.

If aims and provisions like those above mentioned, for completing special classes of publications, were increased in number and extent, they would add immensely to the value, and to the reputation of our library, as a superior source of definite and comprehensive information. Fulness and distinctness of knowledge are equally demanded of those who undertake to provide for the wants of students in any department of research; and a few specialities well supplied will tell marvelously in an estimate of services rendered to the reading community. That they also serve exceedingly well as memorials of their collectors and donors, is sufficiently manifested by the many honored names attached to portions of public libraries abroad. Our alcoves are now so fully occupied that it is not practicable to distribute books according to their distinctive subjects or character, except in a limited way; but when the anticipated enlargement of the building is completed, it is hoped there may be alcoves for special *classes*, and also for special *donations* that may be general in the nature of their materials. Mr. Barton, the assistant librarian, has been

making great efforts to obtain additional shelf-room, and also to bring together cognate works that have unavoidably been separated. In this process he has sifted out certain books which were neither ornamental nor particularly useful in their recent places, (for example, school books, and elementary treatises upon scientific subjects, superseded by later theories or discoveries,) and has consigned them to a more retired, but by no means dishonorable position in another apartment. If we may be able, awhile longer, without increase of space, to find suitable accommodation for the natural growth of the library, it must be by means of similar measures.

Seventy-two books and seventy-three pamphlets are mentioned as derived from exchanges. These are chiefly standard historical works, many of them recent publications obtained directly from dealers, and would have required a considerable expenditure if purchased with money. In every progressive library, accustomed to receive miscellaneous contributions from its friends, there will be an accumulation of duplicate matter that, with patience and the exercise of judgement in the use of opportunities, may be profitably employed for exchange. It is desirable that this should be generally understood, because some persons are careful to abstain from sending us duplicates lest they should be burdensome, when in fact they are funds from which are not unfrequently drawn most valuable supplies. They are consequently gifts hardly less to be desired than first copies having the same intrinsic merits, and may avail as much for the credit of the donor as for the advantage of the Society.

The operation of exchange, however, requires a good

deal of discretion as well as care and attention. A different edition is not a duplicate; nor should a presentation copy from an author, or one bearing the particular mark or expressed intention of the donor, be so regarded. There are cases, too, where a book may properly be disposed of on substituting another of equal value in its place. But there will also be numerous books and pamphlets whose presence in the library has no other purpose than its general advantage and increase, whose highest use and honor are in that form of service which will best promote its interests. It is probable that the practise of mutual exchanges between libraries in different States will in time be reduced to a regular and well organized system. It is laborious, as it involves an adjustment of values; but it is far better, in every point of view, than sales by auction, which have sometimes been resorted to as a method of utilizing such spare collections.

Two hundred and thirty volumes are mentioned as coming from the binder. These are mostly newspapers and periodicals that were brought together and arranged by the assistant librarian. They have somewhat the same relation to the original material that a manufactured article has to the substance of which it is composed. Indeed, it is often easier to make a perfect thing of a crude mass of metal, or a rough block of wood, than out of irregular numbers of a periodical publication. It is not unusual, with us, for years to separate the periods at which we became possessed of the different parts now conjoined to constitute a volume that, as such, is the work of our hands, and entitled to be registered as an *accession*. The same designation, moreover, is not inappropriate to any material

which has now assumed for the first time that substantial and permanent form.

By the generosity and wisdom of our President, the sum of five thousand dollars was some years ago established as a fund the annual income of which might be applied to defray the expense of putting fugitive literature into the custody of durable binding. It will occur to any one that, at present prices, the income of five thousand dollars would hardly pay the cost of binding so many volumes as are noted in this semi-annual record, especially if many of them are newspapers. But partly on the principle of the maxim from Cicero, "*Magnum vectigal parsimonia*," which our President once quoted as a classical consolation for involuntary economy, and partly for the want of satisfactory preparation, on account of imperfect materials and the absence of the requisite manual force for their arrangement, the fund was permitted, for awhile, to draw nourishment from its own bosom. It has thus become one of the most serviceable foundations that the Society possesses, on which we depend for much of our distinctive progress; as from the nature of our institution, a larger proportion than in other libraries of the contributions it receives, requires to be not only assorted but protected by binding at considerable expense, before it can take its proper place among our permanent collections.

It will be seen that the present semi-annual account compares favorably with preceding ones; and that the Society maintains its place in the confidence and favor of the community. It might take more pride in its prosperity if it were better able to make an adequate return to the public, through the press, from the literary treas-

ures it possesses, and the intellectual capacities of its members. Fortunately it has an unlimited future before it, and may, in time, bring up its arrearages in that branch of its proper functions.

It will be neither out of place nor out of time to take from our files of correspondence an interesting letter of Baron Von Humboldt, and afford it the chance of being printed with the proceedings of this meeting. It was written on the occasion of the first publication of archaeological papers by this Society. In the report of the Council, next succeeding the death of that great man, prepared by Mr. Folsom, it was said of him, "He may now be regarded as the patron saint of all antiquarian societies; and it is pleasant to reflect, that in the last year of his life, he expressed so warm an interest in the transactions of our own, which by its two-fold name of *Antiquarian* and *American*, presented a double claim to his notice; and that his failing health alone prevented a written communication to the Society through our respected President. Such a communication would have been kept forever in our archives as a precious personal memorial." The actual and early communication, which I hold in my hand, was not at the moment brought to mind; but now that we have recently participated in a commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the day of his birth, the fault of that omission may suitably be repaired. The letter was written in Paris where Humboldt had just received, through the hand of Mr. Bancroft the historian, to whom it is addressed, a copy of the first volume of our *Archæologia*.

"I renew to you, my excellent friend, the expression of pleasure which the interesting volume on the antiquities of the primitive

nations of America has given me. Your truly patriotic institution will throw the greatest light on an object of the highest interest to the history of man. I have been particularly struck with what is said of the short, thick skeletons of the mounds (p. 210,) compared with the taller form of the present race of Indians. The ancient nations must then have had a greater resemblance to the Mexicans and Peruvians of the present day. I have for a long time insisted on these osteological differences which are observed between the short and thick Mexicans and your more beautiful and taller savages. As Mr. Mitchell (p. 341,) has recently supposed that the ancient inhabitants of the United States—those who built the fortifications,—might have been Scandinavians and not Tartars, (he should have said of the Mongol race, for the Tartars or Turcomans, form a beautiful white race of the Caucasus, and Mr. Mitchell seems to confound the Tartars and the Mongols,) it becomes of the highest interest to examine osteologically to what race the skulls of the mounds, of which Mr. Atwater possesses more than fifty, actually belong.

These, then, are the requisites that you ought to address to this patriotic Society:

1. It is necessary to determine osteologically, if the skulls of the caves, enveloped like the mummies of the isles of Austral-Asia, differ from the skulls of the mounds, in order to know if the people which made the beautiful textures is the same as that which built the fortifications, and with what nation they have the greatest analogy.

2. This comparison cannot well be made except in the cabinets of Europe, where, as at Paris and at Göttingen, there are collections of the skulls of different American races. It would therefore be necessary to send to M. Blumenbach, or, (as he is already far advanced in years,) to M. Cuvier at Paris:

- (a.) Skulls and other parts of the skeletons of the mounds.

- (b.) Skulls from the caves, which were enveloped in textures similar to those of the Australlans.

- (c.) Any skull of a Shawanoe, Seneca, or Delaware Indian of the present day.

3. Examine if the brass found in the mounds contains any tin—if it is the *aes*, as in Peru.

4. Examine how far to the west the fortifications extend; the fortifications, of which the form is very characteristic, are well dis-

tinguished from the mounds. These last may have been erected by nations who have no common origin. The idea of making a mound of bones presents itself everywhere. I have pointed out *montes hechas a mano* even as far as the plains of Varinas. (Relat. Hist. T. II., pp. 157-8, ed. in 4°) The most ancient habitations of the Aztecs were on the Rio Gila, and the people of Moqui still construct houses of several stories. (Essai Politique sur le Mexique T. I., pp. 297, 305.)

5. M. de Volney has pretended that the Indians of the Ohio are born white, and that they are only tanned by the sun. He quotes "*Little Turtle*." This observation is entirely contrary to what we see among the Mexicans and Peruvians, where the opulent, who are never exposed to the sun, have the covered parts of the body brown or copper colored as well as the uncovered parts. On the other hand, the Esquimaux, who seem to be a race totally distinct from the rest of the Americans, are born white, and are brown only because they are sun-burnt. I wish to know if the savages of the present day in the United States are of copper color in those parts of the body which are not exposed to the sun, and what occasioned the error of M. de Volney. (Essay Politique T. I., p. 84.) This point is very important on account of the pretended identity of the race of the Americans. On the north-west coast there are tribes which are born white, at Cloak Bay, lat. 54 deg. 10 min. I have treated this subject anew. (Relat. Hist. T. I., pp. 498, 503 and pp. 572, 574.)

6. The nations of the east of Asia—for example the Chinese—detest milk. Is there any proof that the savage Indians of the United States have ever milked the bison? Have the savages ever tamed the bison? Gomara says, (cap. 43, p. 46.) that domesticated stags were found in South Carolina. Has anything analagous to that been observed? The history of the domestic animals is very important, and, notwithstanding the civilization of its ancient inhabitants, it does not seem that America ever had nations leading a pastoral life. As it is not known who erected the mounds, and as horses and black cattle have existed in Iceland, it is necessary to examine carefully everything in the mounds which resembles the horse or the ox. (Relat. Hist. T. II., p. 607.)

7. A simple translation of the 2d and 3d parts of the third volume of the Mithridates of Adelung and Vater, published in 1815 or 1816, would be of high importance. It would be a frame to which additions

might be made. There are but 900 pages describing the languages from the straits of Magellan to the Eskimaux. It would not be advisable to make corrections; there would be no end to that; but simply to have a literal translation made, for money. We should then see that what Mr. Zelsberger took to be peculiarities of a single language belongs to the whole family of American languages. The essays of Mr. Barton are too imperfect, too far removed from all enquiries into grammatical forms. Nothing will be discovered by directing the attention to the vocabulary—to the roots alone. It is necessary to enter into the mechanism of the languages.

It would be kind in you to translate my letter into English, and in that shape communicate it to the respectable Society at Worcester. I have written a long letter, but you know I love to consider myself as particularly belonging to you, and that I take the liveliest interest in everything which concerns your beautiful country.

[Signed,]

A. HUMBOLDT.

In sending the skulls to Europe, it would be necessary to mention all local circumstances.

Paris. Sept., 1821."

It does not appear from the records when this letter, so translated, was received by the Society, or what action was taken upon its suggestions. As it could not have been less than a month on its way, it probably arrived near the end of October, while the books and papers were passing from the custody of the President, Mr. Thomas, to the building he had just completed for a library and cabinet. In the record of a meeting held on the 23d of that month, it is mentioned that several communications had been received from members, which, in addition to those previously on file, warrant the promise of another volume whenever the pecuniary circumstances of the Society shall justify its publication. A committee was soon after appointed "to devise ways and means to

continue the publications of the Society," by whom a circular was issued soliciting subscriptions. But it was not until 1836 that the second volume of *Archæologia* was published. It was chiefly occupied by Mr. Gallatin's learned and able synopsis of the Indian Tribes north of the Gulf of Mexico and east of the Mississippi, and grammatical notices and comparisons of their vocabularies. This elaborate essay owed its origin to a request from Humboldt directly to Mr. Gallatin, as the latter states in the preface to his paper.

The other points of inquiry contained in the letter just read, it is to be presumed, the Society had not the means of investigating and discussing in a satisfactory manner.

We are thus reminded of the intimate relations of the great Philosopher to this institution, of its peculiar obligations to him, and the special reasons its members have for cherishing the memory of their distinguished associate.

S. F. HAVEN,

Librarian.

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BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.—Five Books and nine Pamphlets, relating to Boards of Trade.

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FORTY-FIVE MISCELLANEOUS BOOK CATALOGUES.

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THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, of Boston.—Their Bulletin.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., N. Y.—The Book Buyer as issued.

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ANONYMOUS.—Two Pamphlets.

FROM THE FAMILY OF THE LATE F. W. PAINE, Esq.—Three hundred and sixteen bound volumes; eighty-one unbound volumes; twenty-two Pamphlets,

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E. H. GOSS, Esq., Melrose, Mass.—A collection of War Envelopes, 1861-65; and copies of The Boston Post, Vol. I.

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A. P. SIGOURNEY, Sec'y, Watertown, N. Y.—Transactions of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society.

GEO. B. JEWETT, Esq., Salem.—A Critique on the Greek Text of the New Testament as Edited by the American Bible Union.

HON. SOLOMON LINCOLN, Hingham.—Brown University Triennial, 1869.

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- ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq., Lee.—His Gilman Genealogy.
- HENRY STEVENS, Esq., London.—Report of the Tehauntepec Railway Company, 1869.
- MR. ANDREW PATTERSON, Worcester.—Manuscript History of the public Bell, located at New Worcester.
- ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., New York.—Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Central Park.
- MR. CHARLES E. BRIGGS, Worcester.—“Beauties of Psalmody,” 1789.
- MRS. CHARLES A. PARKER, Gouverneur, N. Y.—Hunt’s “Hours of Reflection.” In verse.
- THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.—Their Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 3.
- THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Boston.—Their Proceedings, Vol. VII., pp. 180.
- THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Philadelphia.—Their Transactions, Vol. XIII., Part III.; and Proceedings, Vol. XI., No. 81.
- THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Proceedings, 1867–1869; and “Massachusetts and its early history,—Lowell Institute Lectures.”
- THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, of Philadelphia.—Their Proceedings, No. 5, November and December; No. 6, December, 1868; No. 1, January, February, March; No. 2, May, June and July, 1869.
- THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, of London.—Their Proceedings, Vol. XIII., Nos. 1 and 2.
- THE PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.—The First Annual Report of the Trustees.
- THE IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Annals of Iowa for April and July, 1869.
- THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—The Canadian Journal, Vol. XII., Nos. 2 and 3, April and July, 1869.
- THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—List of Books added since January, 1869.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.—Their Register as issued.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Their Proceedings, Vol. XII., pp. 111; Vol. XIII., pp. 80; and "Condition and Doings," May, 1869.

DET KONGELIGE NORSKE UNIVERSITET I CHRISTIANIA.—*De Prisca Re Monetaria Norvegiæ et de Numis Aliquot et Ornamentis*, in *Norvegia Repertis*; Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindemerk-
kers Bevaring; *Aegyptische Chronologie*; Selje Klosterlevn-
inger; *Ezechiels Syner og Chaldæernes Astrølab*.

HON. CHARLES H. BELL, Exeter, N. H.—His Historical Address at Londonderry, N. H.; and Early Journals of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.—Their Paper, as issued; and parcels of Sandwich Island Newspapers.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WORCESTER EVENING GAZETTE.—Their Paper, as issued.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE FITCHBURG SENTINEL.—Their Paper, as issued.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER.—Their Paper, as issued.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—The N. Y. Shipping List, in continuation.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Diplomatic Correspondence for 1868, two Vols.

Not entered.

1870, April 4.

*Gift of
Saml. A. Green, M. D.
of Boston.
(H. U. 1851.)*

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

WORCESTER, April 1870

SIR,

A stated Meeting of the American Antiquarian Society will be held at the HALL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY, in the Athenæum Building, Beacon Street, Boston, on

Wednesday, the *27th* of April,

AT *11* O'CLOCK. *A. M.*

The Semi-annual Reports of the Council and Officers will be laid before the Meeting.

Respectfully yours,

..... *A. G. Hill*

Recording Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE
SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON,

APRIL 27, 1870.



WORCESTER:
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON,
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1870.

1870. July 25
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the Society:

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PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 27, 1870, AT THE HALL OF THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

THE President, the Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. HILL, FRANCIS H. DEWEY was appointed Secretary *pro tempore*.

The Semi-Annual Report of the Council was presented by the Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, the Report of the Treasurer by NATHANIEL PAINE, Esquire, and that of the Librarian by SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esquire.

After the reading of the several reports, on the motion of CHARLES DEANE, Esquire, they were accepted and referred to the Committee on Publication.

On the motion of the Hon. B. F. THOMAS, the thanks of the Society were voted to Professor J. H. SALISBURY, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the very valuable and interesting manuscript papers presented by him to the Society, of which appropriate mention is made in the Report of the Librarian; and a Committee, consisting of FRANCIS PARKMAN, Esquire, the Hon. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, and SAMUEL A. GREEN, M. D., were appointed to consider and report what disposition should be made of the same.

HENRY STEVENS, Esquire, made a report of his exami-

nation of the Kohl collection of maps, which he regarded as valuable on account of their extent and variety, but defective in chronology.

CHARLES DEANE, Esquire, presented a paper (which owing to the lateness of the hour he did not read) relating to the grant by King James, in 1687, of a seal "for the use of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America." The paper, which had been sent to Mr. DEANE, by his correspondent, WILLIAM GREEN, Esquire, of Richmond, Virginia, included an account of the change in the motto of the seal, made in Queen Anne's reign.*

The Council proposed as members of the Society, LORD HOUGHTON, of England; the Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, of New Bedford; Professor EGBERT E. SMYTHE, of Andover, Mass.; and Col. CHARLES WHITTLESEY, of Cleveland, Ohio; they were unanimously elected.

On motion of the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, the meeting was dissolved.

FRANCIS H. DEWEY,

Secretary, pro tem.

* The printing of this communication it is found necessary to defer till the next publication of Proceedings.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society present the semi-annual Report of the Society.

The condition of the Library is clearly stated in the Report of the Librarian, which is made a part of the Report of the Council. The Report of the Treasurer contains a gratifying statement of the funds, and of the general condition of the financial affairs of the Society. The aggregate amount of the several funds has increased within the last ten years in the sum of \$29,566.93, although the Publishing fund, considered with reference to the necessities of that department, is lamentably inadequate to the demands made upon it. The income is no more than sufficient for the expense of printing the semi-annual reports, leaving no provision for larger publications. When we take into consideration the vast amount of good which might be accomplished by the judicious use of a publishing fund commensurate to the wants of this Society, a gentle reminder upon the subject can never be out of place until the fund is supplied. In this connexion it is pleasant to state that during the past year the Publishing fund has been increased by a donation of \$500 from NATHANIEL THAYER, Esquire,

and the Isaac Davis fund by a donation of \$100 from the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS.

In writing this Report it has been deemed advisable, for good reasons, that the Cardiff Giant should rest in peace; that the Pre-historic Man should not be disturbed; that the Mound Builders should remain as they were; and that the Lake Dwellings should be left to those whose knowledge and skill fit them for an instructive and interesting explanation of them. It is well, sometimes, to let the dead past bury its dead, and turn our attention for a few moments to subjects more modern, more nearly within the memory of living men, and less open to the uncertainty and the looseness of mere theory.

The new list of Local Histories which has recently been printed by this Society, and the generous proposition of one of our members to supply, as far as possible, such as are wanting in the Library, naturally lead us to consider briefly the subject of our small municipalities and their relation to the government of the country.

The first city named in history is one which is said to have been built by Cain in the land of Nod, at some uncertain period after he went out from the presence of the Lord; but this city, like many of the cities of olden times, was probably a mere hamlet, about which little or nothing is now known. The modern system of municipal organizations has had much to do with the civilization and progress of mankind. It has been adopted with more success and in greater perfection in New England, and in some other States settled by natives of New England, than in any other part of the world. The word "town" among us is used synonymously with township, *i. e.*

a municipal corporation defined by territorial limits, whose affairs are managed by agents or officers elected by the people in town meetings. Territorial parishes and school districts, although of much more importance formerly than at the present time in the matter of their government, to the extent of their jurisdiction bore a strong resemblance to the towns. A brief reference to them is made in this Report.

The townships of New England, and especially those of Massachusetts, were early made the subject of legislation. In our Colonial history it is provided: "Forasmuch as the bounds of towns are carefully to be maintained, &c. * * It is, therefore, ordered by this Court and the authority thereof, that every town shall set out their bounds within twelve months after their bounds are granted, and that when their bounds are set out, once in three years three or more persons of a town, appointed by the Selectmen, shall appoint with the adjacent towns to go the bounds betwixt their said towns and renew their marks, &c." One can hardly fail to observe that at that time the matter of the boundary lines of the towns was considered a very important one; but there have been effects resulting from the fixedness of the town lines which were probably not foreseen by the early colonists. It will also be perceived that there were then Selectmen which every town had the right to elect yearly, who were authorized to appoint a committee for the special purpose of fixing the boundary lines.

In the year 1636 it was ordered by the General Court "that henceforth it shall be lawful for the freemen of every town to choose deputies for the General Court." In the year 1641 it was ordered "that no man, although a free-

man, shall be accepted as a deputy in the General Court, that is unsound in judgment concerning the main points of the Christian religion as they have been held forth and acknowledged by the generality of the Protestant Orthodox writers :” and in the year 1663 it was ordered “that no person who is an usual and common attorney in any inferior Court shall be admitted to sit as a deputy.” In the year 1780 the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was adopted, and although the heretics, and the attorneys of inferior courts, were not excluded, the principle of town representation was acknowledged. This principle was acted upon until the year 1857, when the system of town representation was given up, and the system of district representation adopted in its place. During this period legislation in reference to towns varied from year to year in matters of minor importance, but the Digest of the Laws of Massachusetts made in the year 1860, shows the various and important matters which are the special subjects for the action of the several towns. Each town is a body corporate ; it may sue and be sued, make valid contracts coming within the sphere of its jurisdiction, support schools, provide for the poor, establish and maintain highways, and act generally as an individualized corporation, made up of those whose municipal rights and duties are to be exercised within the limits of well-defined boundary lines. Every man, under the law, is as independent as any other man ; every man’s duties, according to his means, are, to a certain extent, identical with those of his neighbor ; and every man’s rights are as well protected as those of any other individual. What has been the result of this state of things, and what is the present tendency ?

No one can reflect carefully upon our town organizations without becoming fully satisfied that they are essentially democratic in their character. This term is used not in a party sense, but in the sense which is recognized in the idea of the greatest good of the greatest number. A community of equals, with identity of interests, and surrounded by similar influences, is in precisely the condition to develop most clearly and effectively the principles of popular government. The town meeting exerts an untold influence upon the character of the community. The gathering of the people together to discuss not only their peculiarly local affairs, but also the measures which may be pending in the legislation of the country, develops the democratic principle in the towns of New England more strikingly than it is developed in any other place, or in any other form. In a letter from a prominent Virginian, the writer says: "My admiration of your townships is perfectly unabated. * * * They are models after the plan of King Alfred's hundreds, and, organized as you have them, are *small republics* that constitute the main strength, to quote Mr. Jefferson's language, of the *great one*. * * * I ascribe to their influence much of the prosperity of the Eastern States, and most of their power in the affairs of the Union." Mr. Jefferson in a letter to John Adams, says of the townships in Massachusetts, that "they are the most perfect specimens of government in the world," and compares them to the pure air of Heaven. They tend to self-reliance and a true knowledge of mankind. Life there is less artificial and more true than in the large cities. Men look at each other as they are. Vice has not so thick

a veil with which to conceal itself; and the eye of public virtue looks in upon transgression and sees more clearly how the law can be vindicated. When all men feel the responsibility laid upon them, they are likely to exhibit the legitimate results of their feelings. The green fields, the blue sky, and the bracing atmosphere of rural life, are favorable to good health, true thoughts, and democratic justice. There is such a thing as crowding the mind with so many sights and sounds, that the purest and the best of life are frequently overlooked. When the farmer is turning the rich soil, and his grateful herd look him lovingly in the face, he is in a condition to consider calmly the duties and responsibilities which attach themselves to his position. A condition in which he can look deliberately at the questions in which he is daily liable to be called upon to take a part, and can train his sons and possibly his daughters for the responsibilities which the right of suffrage involves. If he is a genuine character and a thinking man, he will become a sort of statesman almost in spite of himself. How potent has always been the influence of our towns in the cause of truth and righteousness ! And how in all matters relating to intelligent self government do we rely upon the great principle of practical equality, which is the distinguishing feature of the town organizations.

The towns of New England have generally been characterized by a spirit of patriotism. The love of country seems to be a legitimate result of the love of home. The love of the people of one of our towns for their municipality bears a strong resemblance to the love for the old homestead. It is said of the men

of New England that no others love their homes so well, or leave them so readily at the demands of business or the calls of duty. This result has been a natural one. The histories of our towns are full of illustrations of the patriotic spirit. The late William Lincoln, the accomplished historian of Worcester, says of that town in the Revolution: "A volume might be collected from the instructions, resolutions, memorials and addresses, spread on the records of the town, and scattered through the documents of the committees, conventions; and political associations. The same decision, intelligence, and independence, woven into the papers which have been copied, were continually embodied in language always forcible and energetic, usually simple and correct, often eloquent and elegant." From the records of the town of Mendon, one of the oldest towns in the county of Worcester, we copy the following votes adopted in the year 1773.

1. *Resolved*, That all men have an equal right to life, liberty, and property. Therefore,

2. *Resolved*, That all just and lawful government must originate in the free consent of the people.

5. *Resolved*, That a right to liberty and property (which are natural means of self preservation), is absolutely inalienable, and can never lawfully be given up by ourselves or taken from us by others."

These are but specimens of the spirit which pervaded most of our towns before the American Revolution and during its progress. No one can read the records of the early times in the history of our country, without feeling a thrill of pride that the blood which stirred the hearts of the men of those times yet

flows in his own veins, and without a new and increasing respect and affection for the system of corporate municipalities which was adopted in the townships of New England. If any further evidence of the patriotic tendency of these organizations is needed, let us turn over the pages of the new local histories of our towns during the late rebellion. When the first gun was heard at Fort Sumter, and the thrill of patriotic indignation stirred the hearts of the loyal people of the country, in no spot did the fire of patriotism burn more brightly than in our New England towns. Contributions for the war were poured out like water; taxes which would once have been considered exorbitant were cheerfully paid; the young, and middle aged men in active life or just coming upon the stage of action, cast aside the comforts and the joys of home, and rallying under "the star-spangled banner," went to the field of battle prepared to suffer or to die for the old flag. Their deeds are recorded, the evidences of their bravery are gathered up; but no one can even now realize the heroism of the town meetings of the North, when the brave fathers, unable to gird themselves for the conflict, offered their sons for the cause with a faith as firm and unflinching as that of the patriarch who placed the hopes of his house and the child of his old age upon the sacrificial altar. In no other country did a similar amount of intelligent patriotism ever face the cannon's mouth, and in no country were the heroes ever sustained by such earnest and consistent devotion to the cause. The lines of each town formed a sort of magic circle within whose limits

the local sympathies of the people were centred, where the patriotic instincts were developed, where the people learned together the lesson of devotion to great principles, and dared to make the sacrifice which the hour demanded.

The tendency of the local taxation of a people is to bind them together by the bonds of common sympathy. There is in the human heart no natural love for taxation as such; but if the people of a community can see near at hand the objects in which their money is invested, there is a link between those who come within the limits of the same tax gatherer which is much more strong and effective than would appear at the first impression. The highways, town house, school houses, bridges, monuments, libraries, all of which are the result of assessments which have been made and paid, tend to bind all the contributors together, like a family of sons and daughters who have helped to beautify the old homestead, and have thus made it more dear to their hearts, and more to be guarded and cherished. The reluctance to the payment of taxes does not result so much from a disrelish to making contributions for common purposes in that particular form, as from a sort of sad conviction in the minds of many men that taxes are not equitably assessed, and in the minds of some women that taxes are unjustifiable, on the ground that taxation without representation is tyranny. Nevertheless, the effect remains. The municipality which binds them together as resident tax payers gains a hold upon the sympathies and feelings which is not readily overcome; and prob-

ably no greater calamity could happen to our town organizations than to have their local affairs managed by the State or the County, in the style of the Roman provinces at the beginning of the Christian era, when all the world should be obliged to go up to some city of Bethlehem to be taxed or registered, instead of having the local business done near home, in a manner more humble and quiet, but more clear and intelligible. If any one has any desire to pursue this subject further, we have only to commend him to a comparison of the emotions with which one pays his town or school district taxes when he knows where his money is to be invested, with his feelings when the United States issues its mandate for the income tax, the proceeds of which seem sometimes to "grow small by degrees and beautifully less," until they seem to sink so deep that a bubble never rises to the surface.

The local influence of the predominant pursuits of the people of a town is much more striking than is generally supposed by those who have never given their attention to the subject. It is interesting to observe the kind of business education which grows with the growth of those whose interests seem to be centred within the corporate limits of one of our towns. This idea may be illustrated by numerous examples. In the town of Uxbridge, in the County of Worcester, about the year 1811, a small woolen factory was put in operation. It is said that the first Yankee who learned to weave satinet still resides there. From that beginning, the town, according to its size, population, and water power, has become quite extensively engaged in the business of manufacturing

cotton and woolen goods. The most striking fact, however, is, that nearly all the enterprising men of that town have become manufacturers. It appears that of the boys who were born, or who spent their youthful days in that small town, at least fifty have become manufacturers of cotton or woolen goods, while only very few of the native born citizens have engaged in any other kind of manufacturing, and the town has been characterized by no peculiar tendency towards any other kind of business. In illustration of the same idea, in the town of Milford business tends to the manufacture of boots "as the sparks fly upwards," and the City of Lynn is absolutely redolent of leather and women's shoes. In one or two of the towns in the north part of Worcester County the manufacture of wooden ware predominates, although the material comes from a distance. There seems to be something in the air of those towns, which reminds one of wood; and it draws nearly all residents who are disposed to go into business, to turn their attention to the manufacture of wooden ware. In the town of Leicester, for many years the manufacture of cards and card clothing has prevailed quite extensively, and it is a curious fact that all the card clothing establishments in this country are carried on either wholly or partially by persons who are natives of the town of Leicester. At certain seasons of the year the traveller will meet large loads of palm leaf, drawn by horses on their way to the town of Barre, an inland town at a distance of twenty miles from a railroad. Upon inquiry he will learn that the raw material is to be worked into Shaker hats, or other articles for wear, and that probably there are a thousand females in Barre and vicinity

who have become so familiar with the secrets of the manufacture of palm leaf, that all the disadvantage of large expenses of freight is readily overcome by the power that has grown up with the local skill which has been the legitimate out-growth of the local interest in the business. It may not be out of place here to remark, that in some towns there are peculiarities which denote a lower standard of character, in some respects, than is found in other towns in the vicinity. While in towns where the spirit of thrift, energy and enterprise prevails, the results are seen in the prosperity and respectability of the people, certain other towns whose men instead of attending to business which develops labor and improvement, devote their energies to lending money at high rates of interest, with anxious regard to the security therefor, are often afflicted with a sort of dry rot which not only affects them, but visits their children and their children's children to the third and fourth generations. The tendency to untruthfulness and deceit seems to prevail in certain towns to a remarkable extent. In one town, which shall be nameless, this trait of character is so marked and peculiar that it has been ascribed to the influence of a former preacher of rigid theology, who was suspected of coming nearer to the truth at some times than he did at other times, to the lawyer who was reported to possess an active imagination associated with strange looseness of expression, or to certain business men who seemed to have peculiar notions of what was honorable in trade. Indeed, so striking was the feature referred to, that a certain insane resident, speaking of his visions to a gentleman in Worcester, said that he seemed at one time to go

to Heaven, and he found that the per cent. of admissions from Worcester was larger than that from the town of his residence. One thing is clear, and that is, when these local influences are so marked that they may not only be seen and read by all sane men, but absolutely tinge the visions of the mind when reason totters upon its throne, it shows how exceedingly important are the cultivation of those pursuits and the encouragement of that education, which will tend to elevate the character of the people, and make the next generation wiser and better than the present.

In reference to various local municipal corporations, one can hardly fail to observe that there have been for a few years certain influences at work and certain tendencies in operation, the full effect of which is not yet clearly seen. From the year 1691 to the year 1857, the principle of town representation in the Great and General Court was recognized in the Colony and in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Since the year 1857, there has been no representation of towns as such in the State of Massachusetts, and the representatives to the Legislature are now elected by districts. The purpose of this is alleged to be to arrange for a smaller number of representatives than the town system seemed to require.* However well grounded this purpose may be, when applied to towns, it does not seem to be applicable to the counties, in which a district system has also been adopted. Now whatever benefits may result from this system, the tendency is to a certain extent to counteract the influences to which we have referred, to shorten the terms of service of members of the legislature, and to lower the standard of qualifications for the office.

In the matter of parishes we were once so tenacious of territorial boundaries, that the lines of each town were the limit and extent of the parish, if it had not been otherwise incorporated within the town, and no territorial parish was extended beyond the limits of the town lines. By the legislation of the year 1869, persons residing beyond the limits of territorial parishes may be made members thereof; a proposition which, a few years ago, would have been considered almost as absurd as the statement that a person might be a resident of a city, town or county in which he did not reside. The result is, that territorial parishes are substantially given up, and poll parishes are now the order of the day. Poll parishes, as any one can see, do not come within the meaning of local municipal corporations, because their leading idea abandons the doctrine of locality of the members thereof within territorial lines. The principle of religious freedom has overcome the idea of locality of the members of parishes, and the matter of the tendency of the present system may belong to another field of discussion. Still, we may say, in passing, that undoubtedly, one result of the present parish system has been, to lessen the term of ministerial settlements and to lead many men to take less interest in parochial corporations than they did when, willing or not, they were members of some parish or religious society, although that feeling was not always of the most sacred character. It has lessened the legal hold which religious institutions had upon the pockets of the Commonwealth, and has left our parishes in a far more loose and uncertain condition than formerly. It has also produced in the minds of conscientious and religious men a spirit more liberal and self-sacrificing, than that

which existed in the days when the law laid its hand upon the means of the people in a manner which made many persons feel that there was a kind of interference with religious liberty, and which has led many to the conviction that the present system is more in accord with the spirit that animates true religion and earnest christianity. The legislation of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts upon the subject of school districts has varied materially from time to time. In the year 1789, it was made the duty of the towns to provide school masters for various schools and to raise money for the schools, with the authority to define the lines for the school districts in the towns. In the year 1799, the several school districts were authorized to raise money for erecting or repairing school houses, and to do certain specified acts as an organization; and in the year 1817, every school district was made a corporation, so far as to have the legal right to sue and to be sued, and was vested with sundry other powers enumerated in the laws passed that year.

A general revision of the laws relating to schools and school districts was made in the year 1824, the most of which are substantially recognized in the Revised Statutes of the year 1836, and in the General Statutes of the year 1860. School districts existed as corporations until the Act of March 24, 1869, which says: "The school district system in this Commonwealth is hereby abolished;" and the legislation of the last eighty years upon the subject of District Schools is now among the things that were. There may be a good reason for the action of the legislature. The object was to procure through the direct aid of the towns a higher grade of teachers and a more thorough edu-

cation of the children. The idea of a general supervision of the schools and the examination of the teachers by county officers is already agitated, and we may possibly soon see some arrangement carried into effect, which it is alleged will operate to elevate the standard of instruction and education among the people elsewhere. Still it is impossible to take leave of the school districts of our boyhood without recalling the men and the scenes which made a deep and lasting impression upon the memory. The interest which was taken in the election of the prudential committee man, the letting out the school master to board, like a pauper to the lowest bidder, the stirring debates upon building a new school house, the brave if not angry battles upon the subject of its location, until the Selectmen put an end to the quarrel by solemnly settling the vexed question beyond all appeal,—these and innumerable other circumstances which showed that the people of the school district considered its affairs peculiarly their own, all tended to develop in the minds of the people of the district a sort of local, territorial independence, which although it might not produce the highest culture and the most intellectual and thorough education, tended to produce a sturdy style of manhood that dared to speak for itself, and by and by to make itself heard upon a larger field, and under circumstances which would have smothered all ambition or courage to do any thing of the kind had it not been for the experience and discipline of the free and easy discussions that were aroused in the management of what Gov. Morton once so happily described as the "little Democracies."

Since the foregoing lines were written, the Legislature of Massachusetts now in session, has passed a law which has

been signed by the Governor, allowing towns that shall so elect to reestablish the School Districts upon the terms and under the provisions of said law. This action demonstrates that some of the people of the Commonwealth still cling to the little democracies, and are not prepared to wipe out their existence quite as summarily as the legislation of the year 1869 would seem to indicate. Without the expression of any opinion upon the merits of the question, its present position may very properly be stated in this connexion as a part of the report of this society.

Since the last Semi-Annual Meeting of the Society three members have died, to whom a brief reference should be made in this Report.

Rev. ROMEO ELTON, D.D., died after a brief illness, at Boston, on the fifth day of February last. He was born in the State of Connecticut, in that part of the town of Burlington now known as Cambridge, in the year 1791, graduated at Brown University in the year 1813, and spent several years in teaching in Philadelphia and in some southern state. His theme at the commencement of his graduation was "An Essay on the Political and Religious State of the World." He studied theology and was afterwards settled over the Baptist Society in Union, Vermont. After remaining there about a year, he was settled over the Second Baptist Society in Newport. He continued in that relation about five years. In the year 1825, he was appointed Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages in Brown University, and after spending about two years in Europe, preparing for his labors, he entered upon his duties there in the autumn of 1827. He remained at Brown University from 1827 to 1843. After leaving the Uni-

versity he went abroad and remained in England until August, 1869, when he returned to this country. While a resident of Rhode Island he edited a volume of the publications of the Historical Society. He also prepared and published a volume of the Discourses and Baccalaureate Addresses of the late President Maxcy, with a memoir of the author. He was for many years one of the editors of the Eclectic Magazine. He also wrote a life of Roger Williams. On the second day of February last, three days before his death, he read a very elaborate paper before the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, on the etymology and philosophy of surnames.

Prof. Elton, although not so exact a classical scholar as some others, was much devoted to books, and was conversant with the general range of critical and theological literature. He was a man of a genial nature, exceedingly modest, and greatly beloved by all those who came under his instruction. Too tender of the feelings of others to allow himself to cause a painful emotion in the hearts of any with whom he held intercourse, he perhaps made up by the urbanity of his manners, and the sweetness of his nature for any failure of strictness or accuracy in the quality of his instruction. Most of his compeers passed away during the twenty-six years of his residence abroad, but among the sons of "Old Brown" a goodly number of his grateful and loving pupils yet live to reverence his memory and drop the tear of gratitude upon his tomb. Professor Elton showed his interest in his Alma Mater by making a generous bequest for the establishment of professorships.

GEORGE PEABODY, whose name has become a household word at every fireside in the land, was born in that part

of the town of Danvers, now set off and named Peabody, February 18, 1795, and died in London, November 4, 1869.

He spent a large portion of his business life in London. He was a man of great financial ability, and accumulated money with wonderful success. No taint of dishonesty or of questionable methods of obtaining money ever attached to him; and although he was not entirely free from the suspicion of an undue fondness for wealth and of making a display of his benevolence, he escaped the vices by which the capacity to acquire a large fortune is sometimes attended. He never married. As was said of General Washington, that Providence left him childless that the nation might call him father, so may it be said of George Peabody, that Providence left him childless that the poor and the ignorant might be his children. His generous donations for worthy objects are his best monument. His record furnishes a magnificent example of what may be accomplished by men of the class to which he belonged, and demonstrates that a rich man may sometimes in spite of his riches enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. While the papers are filled with his deeds of charity and kindness, we whose personal acquaintance with him was so slight, feel it a privilege to pay this brief tribute to his memory, and to express some natural pride that we had among our members a man who so dignified his calling and honored both the home of his birth and the home of his adoption; only expressing a simple regret that this Society did not come so much within the sphere of his influence, as to catch some of the droppings of the charities which he scattered with a princely hand, although he did us the honor to appoint our

worthy president one of the trustees of the fund given to the Peabody Institute of Archæology at Cambridge.

Mr. Peabody's benefactions for his countrymen began in 1851, when he bore the expense of arranging the American Department at the World's Fair in London. The following are some of his most important gifts :

To the State of Maryland for Negotiating Loan,	\$60,000
To the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, with accrued interest,	1,500,000
To the Southern Educational Fund,	3,000,000
To Yale College,	150,000
To Harvard College,	150,000
To Peabody Academy, Massachusetts,	140,000
To Phillips Academy, Massachusetts,	25,000
To Peabody Institute, Peabody, Massachusetts,	250,000
To Kenyon College, Ohio,	25,000
To Memorial Church, Georgetown, Massachusetts,	250,000
To Homes for the Poor in London,	3,000,000
To Libraries in Georgetown, Mass. and Thetford, Vt.,	10,000
To Kane's Arctic Expedition,	10,000
To different Sanitary Fairs,	10,000
Unpaid moneys advanced to uphold the credit of the States,	40,000
Total,	\$8,470,000

The sums above named are exclusive of his munificent provisions for his relatives, and a large number of donations for public purposes which are not enumerated.

Hon. WILLIAM WILLIS, LL.D., who was one of the pall bearers at the funeral of Mr. Peabody, at Portland, died at his house in that city, on the 17th day of February last, at the age of 75. Of him it is said by a friend, "His ambition, which was very great, took the form of a desire to be useful. * * Methodical and regular in all his habits, he had collected a vast fund of biographical and genealogical information, all carefully arranged and available at a moment's notice. He seemed at last to accept it as a duty to

write obituary notices from time to time ; and if by accidental absence or illness he was prevented, apologized as punctiliously as if he had been a salaried writer, though the employment of a greater part of his long life was really for the public benefit, without fee or reward." Mr. Willis during his life was a diligent student, and contributed largely to the Historical Collections of the Maine Historical Society. That Society has published a number of volumes of "Collections," in each of which his contributions are said to be found. In 1849, he edited the Journals of Rev. Thos. Smith and Rev. Samuel Deane. In 1863, he published a history of the Courts and Lawyers of Maine. In 1865, he published a new edition of his History of Portland. He delivered a number of remarkable addresses, one of which relates to the Irish immigration to Maine, and gives a brief account of Presbyterianism. He was a frequent contributor to the journals of the city of Portland, and was possessed of vast resources of information relating to the history of the State of Maine, which he was often in the habit of contributing for the instruction of others. In 1855, he was a member of the State Senate. In 1857, he was Mayor of Portland, and in 1860, he was a Presidential Elector. He was a Bank Commissioner and Railroad Commissioner of the State of Maine, and President of the Maine Central Railroad. Although he was in public life a large portion of his time, yet his interests seemed to centre in the city of Portland. He was one of the men who largely devote their talents to the elevation and development of their own home, and one of his last acts was to subscribe one thousand dollars for a General Hospital in Maine, in which he had always taken a very deep interest,

He was an honor to this Society, but he was especially beloved by those to whose good he consecrated his life. He gave to the Portland Institute and Public Library all his pamphlets, bound and unbound, his registers, almanacs, &c., including the bound almanacs of Dr. Deane and Enoch Freeman, going back over 100 years, his MS. collections, his biographical, genealogical and historical documents, interleaved copies of Smith's and Deane's Journals, his "History of Portland," and his "Courts, Law and Lawyers of Maine," all of which are to be kept in a department by themselves, and restricted from circulation. He also bequeathed to the Institute all his books of which the library has not duplicates, and which his wife is willing to part with, and all that on her decease may remain undisposed of.

Each of the three gentlemen to whom reference has been made was a distinguished representative of the products of the towns of New England. Their experiences of the affairs of human life were in different directions. The first two named were almost cosmopolitan in their courses of life, both having spent many years on each side of the ocean. One was thrice married — the other was a bachelor. One was a man of study — the other a man of business. One was very modest and retiring — the other was a man of the world and devoted to its financial affairs. One sought to improve and elevate its literary and religious character, and found his happiness in that effort — the other devoted his great financial ability to the accumulation of wealth, apparently for the purpose of using it for the good of mankind.

For the Council,

HENRY CHAPIN.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending April 25th, 1870.

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was		\$27,555.35
Received for dividends and interest since,	1,270.29	
	<hr/>	28,825.64
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses,	1,047.83	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of this Fund,		\$27,777.81
<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was		12,598.33
Received for dividends and interest since,	455.78	
	<hr/>	13,054.11
Paid for part of Librarian's salary and incidentals,	341.96	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of this Fund,		12,712.15
<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was		10,017.81
Received for dividends and interest since,	404.55	
	<hr/>	10,422.36
Paid for binding and part of Asst. Librarian's salary,	632.54	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of this Fund,		9,789.82
<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was		9,294.10
Received for dividends and interest since,	360.74	
Received from sale of Publications,	40.19	
Gift from Hon. Nath'l Thayer,	500.00	
	<hr/>	10,195.03
Paid for publication of annual Report,	189.92	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of this Fund,		10,005.11
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was		8,900.67
Received for interest since,	279.25	
	<hr/>	
Present amount of the Fund,		9,179.92
Amount carried forward,		<hr/> \$69,464.81

Amount brought forward,	\$89,464.81
<i>The Isaac Davis Book Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was	541.71
Received for interest since,	15.00
Received from Hon. Isaac Davis, as addition to Fund,	100.00
Present amount of this Fund,	656.71
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , Oct. 20, 1869, was	978.20
Received for interest since,	24.00
Present amount of this Fund,	1,002.20
Aggregate of the seven Funds,	\$74,123.72
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement,	\$1,080.30

INVESTMENTS.

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$14,400.00
Railroad Stock,	5,100.00
Railroad Bonds,	5,698.42
United States Bonds,	1,000.00
City Bonds,	1,000.00
Cash,	584.39
	\$27,777.81

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	4,200.00
Railroad Stock,	800.00
Railroad Bonds,	4,800.00
United States Bonds,	2,350.00
City Bonds,	500.00
Cash,	62.15
	12,712.15

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	5,700.00
Railroad Stock,	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	2,000.00
United States Bonds,	900.00
Cash,	189.82
	9,789.82
Amount carried forward,	\$40,279.78

Amount brought forward, \$40,279.78
The Publishing Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	1,900.00
Railroad Bonds,	4,000.00
United States Bonds,	2,600.00
City Bonds,	1,000.00
Note,	500.00
Cash,	5.11

10,005.11

The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—

City of Worcester Bonds,	8,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	700.00
United States Bonds,	400.00
Cash,	79.92

9,179.92

The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—

City of Worcester Bonds,	500.00
Cash,	156.71

656.71

The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—

City of Worcester Bonds,	1,000.00
Cash,	2.20

1,002.20

Total of the seven Funds, \$71,123.72

Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, May 4, 1870.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the investments, and find them as stated.

ISAAC DAVIS, }
 EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE Library has been increased during the last six months by the addition of one thousand one hundred and seventy-two books, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three pamphlets, one hundred and thirty-one files of unbound newspapers, two large portraits in oil, one large photograph portrait, framed, one large photograph view, several smaller photographs and engravings, and a number of aboriginal relics.

The list of Donors which is attached to this report contains one hundred and fifty-four names, and the gifts are there stated and described. Six hundred and eighty-six books and two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine pamphlets were received in that way. One hundred and fifty-nine books and four hundred and eighty pamphlets were derived from exchanges. Three hundred and twenty-six volumes have been made up and bound; and one book and six pamphlets have been purchased.

As manuscript archæological papers are to be laid before the Society, whose interest entitles them to particular attention, great brevity is required in the statistical portion of this report. There are, however, some facts of which mention should not be omitted in connexion with the list of accessions.

In 1858, when Congress adopted a new method of distributing public documents, it was left to the members to designate, each of them, a library, or institution, to be the recipient in his own district, on the principle of limiting the distribution to one such recipient in each district. The Representative from Worcester selected the public library of the city; and our Society, which had received these documents since 1814, under a resolve of Congress, was suddenly cut off from that advantage. The present Representative, Hon. George F. Hoar, a member of this Society, brought the subject to the notice of the Department of the Interior so effectually that two hundred and fifty volumes of the documents thus kept back have been forwarded to the library. These do not quite complete the series, but so nearly that we may hope to be able to obtain the remainder.

Of the one hundred and thirty-one files of current newspapers, fifty, all of the year 1869, were from the Reading Room of the Worcester Public Library. The Young Men's Christian Association, and the Mechanics Association also contributed—the first, 30 files, (besides many magazines,) the last, 18 files, from their respective Reading Rooms.

This ability to obtain for preservation so many of the best newspapers of the day marks a new and important era in the Society's history. Our City Reading Room is remarkably well provided with papers and magazines, and excellent care is taken to keep them in good condition. The other Reading Rooms have less means but not less liberality, and contain some special classes of publications. The managers of all of them are disposed to give to this institution, freely, all such papers and periodicals as they

cannot conveniently, or, for any reason, do not desire to make permanent portions of their libraries. We have in turn assisted in completing certain series of periodicals which they wished to make up for their own use. It is hoped that this mutual coöperation for a public good may be continued and extended.

The remaining thirty-three files are such as we are accustomed to receive from members and others; and among these the records show that Hon. Francis H. Dewey, who became an associate at the last meeting of the Society, has given, besides twenty-nine books and five hundred and two pamphlets, five years of the New York Daily Times, carefully preserved and supposed to be complete. The making up of unbroken files of newspapers is a specialty difficult to maintain in its integrity, and needs the aid of all who can appreciate its importance.

We have a minor specialty of *school books*, which has received a contribution of 78 different specimens from Francis H. Swan, Esq., of Dorchester.

Two fine specimens of Indian stone implements have come in for the cabinet; an *axe* from Walter Bigelow, Esq., of Worcester, and a *pick*, evidently for agricultural purposes, from David Lee Child, Esq., of Wayland. In each case the implement came from the soil of the donor.

General George P. Delaplaine, of Madison, Wisconsin, at the suggestion of our associate, Mr. Thornton, has sent to us a skull believed by Dr. Lapham and himself to be the cranium of a genuine mound builder. It was taken from a large tumulus on his estate, and a flint arrow head was found imbedded in the orifice of the eye. The skull of a small animal supposed to be a skunk, and an implement

of bone from the same grave, accompanied the cranium and the arrow head. The cranium had been accidentally broken, but may perhaps be repaired. It is of much interest as being one of the very few such specimens belonging to what is called the mound period that time has spared from decay.

In this connexion it is not amiss to mention that the Treasurer of the Society, Mr. Paine, whose secular occupations are financial, but whose inner tastes and proclivities are devoutly antiquarian, has gathered whatever has been printed or drawn, in newspapers, pamphlets, or handbills, respecting the Cardiff Giant; and, after making up these materials in the form of a neat quarto volume, has presented this to the library, with other acceptable gifts.

From George W. Harris, Esq., of Boston, has been received an illustrated account of sculptured metopes, discovered amongst the ruins of the Temples of the ancient City of Selinus in Sicily, by William Harris and Samuel Angell, in 1823.

The portraits before referred to are: first, a fine copy from a painting of Dr. William Bentley, the liberal gift of friends in Salem through Hon. Joseph G. Waters, expressly intended for the Bentley alcove in our library. Second, the portrait of Hon. Edward D. Bangs, formerly a valued officer of this Society, placed in the library by our President, in fulfilment of a wish expressed by Mr. Bangs for its ultimate destination. Third, a fine framed photograph portrait of the late Frederic Wm. Paine, Esq., from his daughter, Mrs. Sturgis.

The bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands, privately printed for Mr. James F. Hunnewell, and presented by

him, and the unique and valuable Bibliographical Catalogue of Mr. Stevens, [a gift from the author, with one of the presentation copies of his "Historical and Geographical Notes,"] are destined to rank among the rarities and curiosities of literature.

Monsieur D'Avezac has transmitted from Paris his recent publication of an authentic account of the voyage of Captain De Gonneville to what is now the coast of Brazil, between 1503 and 1505, and the remarkable incidents connected with it; printed in full for the first time, with an introduction and notes.

One of the last acts of the late Hon. William Willis was to send to us that communication to the Portland newspaper, made a few days before his death, which he pronounced to be his final literary effort.

It will be remembered that after the death of Governor Davis, our late President, Hon. Charles Hudson presented to the library a manuscript Memorial containing his own impressions and reminiscences of the life and character of Governor Davis as a public man. He has now favored the Society with a similar memorial of our late senior Vice-President, Governor Lincoln.

Dr. John G. Metcalf, who at the last meeting of the Society expressed his intention to present a collection of cuttings from newspapers, forming a contemporary history of the late war, has delivered them at the library in fifty-six quarto volumes neatly prepared for binding. It is not easy to over-estimate the importance of documentary material so selected, digested, and arranged.

Other members of the Society from whom productions of their own authorship have been received are, Rev. Dr.

Sweetser, Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Increase A. Lapham, LL.D., Charles Deane, Esq., Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, Hon. Charles W. Upham, William A. Whitehead, Esq., Hon. George F. Hoar, Professor James H. Salisbury.

It is to the archæological papers transmitted by the last named gentleman that the attention of the Society will be specially invited.

Among the receipts from foreign societies are mentioned publications from the Imperial Archæological Commission of St. Petersburg, the Royal Northern University at Christiania in Norway, and the Society of Art and Antiquity at Ulm, Wirtemberg. These institutions are not among those with which the Society has heretofore had relations of correspondence and exchange.

Without supposing of necessity that the American Antiquarian Society would be regarded with special interest in foreign countries, we may believe that anything American is attracting more attention abroad than ever before; creating a desire for better acquaintance and nearer affinities with all our institutions. That these feelings, and the advances to which they give rise, may be met in a cordial spirit, we ought perhaps to be prepared to place the publications we thus receive before the society, and also before the public, in a manner corresponding, in point of detail and particularity, with their importance. Such a course might sometimes add much to the length and also to the interest of the Reports; but some provision, or at least understanding, seems necessary for securing its accomplishment. It can hardly be effected by means of the ordinary statements of the Librarian, and appears to require

the practice, which is common abroad, of referring matters of the kind alluded to to an appropriate committee from the general body of associates.

The Protestant Historical Society of France has proposed an exchange of publications, to commence on the acceptance of their proposition.

I should not omit to acknowledge the obligation to Mr. Stephen Salisbury, Jr., for an examination and analysis of the archæological papers from Wirtemberg.

It will be remembered that, in 1862 and 1863, several elaborate and valuable archæological papers were communicated by Dr. James H. Salisbury, then of Newark, Ohio, who had been assisted in their preparation by his brother, Mr. Charles B. Salisbury, of the State of New York. These were :

1. On Ancient Pictographic or Symbolic Rock and Earth Writing, in Licking, Fairfield, Belmont, Cuyahoga, and Lorain Counties, Ohio.
2. New and accurate Surveys and Descriptions of the Earthworks, at Newark, Ohio.
3. On the Characters on the Tablets of Palenque and Copan, and their resemblance to many letters in several ancient alphabets of the Eastern Continent.
4. On Ancient Monuments and Inscriptions on and near the summit between the head-waters of the Hocking and Licking Rivers, Ohio.

To the first paper Dr. Salisbury has more recently added :

Letters of James W. Ward, Secretary of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, relating to the Sculptures in Belmont County.

Letter of George N. Allen, Professor of Geology at Oberlin College, respecting the Sculptures in Lorain County.

An additional paper by himself, upon the Sculptures in Cuyahoga County.

A letter from Col. Charles Whittlesey, President of the Historical Society, at Cleveland, Ohio, on the characteristics of the symbolic writing of the existing or recent tribes of Indians as compared with the symbolic or significant sculptures and earth-works left by their unknown predecessors.

Another interesting paper, forwarded by Dr. Salisbury, is an account of the excavation of an ancient burial mound, on the line of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, by Mr. John S. B. Maston, Civil Engineer, with illustrations of some of the contents.

The symbolic marks and figures, described by Dr. Salisbury, and exhibited in various well executed drawings, open a new field to American Archæologists. In this field, so far at least as the groups and single figures cut upon the surface of rocks are concerned, he is the pioneer investigator; the first who called attention to their nature and importance, and the first to give an elaborate representation of their position and appearance by means of carefully finished diagrams, some of which are now spread before the Society. It must be considered that these differ from ordinary aboriginal inscriptions that are scattered over the country and resemble signs whose meaning the Indians are still able to interpret, being such as have not long since been in use among them. They seem nearly allied to those mysterious earth-works in Wisconsin having the forms of reptiles, or higher animals, and grouped in a manner apparently significant of some important historical fact. In all respects they are superior to the rude records of the modern savage, and are probably to be interpreted in connexion with what are known by the descriptive title of "animal mounds." Their

archæological interest can hardly be too highly estimated.

Paper No. 2, in the list here noted, is a very thorough survey of the system of earth-works at Newark — those beautiful specimens of the mound-builders' art which our distinguished statesman, Mr. Webster, desired to have preserved in perpetuity at the national charge. This new and exact delineation is of great value in view of the changes to which these monuments are exposed. The large oval enclosure, with its lofty and symmetrical embankment, is now used for the annual fairs of the Agricultural Society of the County.

The third paper is perhaps premature in its speculative comparisons and conclusions, but is a valuable additional document on the subject to which it relates.

The fourth paper is an account of aboriginal works which have not before been particularly described and delineated. Their location is one of great ethnological importance, and embraces a section of country containing the ledges of flint rock that must have supplied a widely extended region with the material for axes, arrow-heads, and other implements of the natives. The drawings that accompany this memoir are numerous and artistic.

It is hoped that all the communications from Dr. Salisbury will be referred to a special committee for particular examination and a report upon their nature and merits.

S. F. HAVEN,

Librarian.

NOTE.—The further remarks of the Librarian upon these papers, which were chiefly colloquial, are omitted, in consequence of the reference of the papers, and their subject matter, to a committee.

Donors and Donations.

- HON. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg. — Thirteen miscellaneous books.
- HON. ISAAC DAVIS, Worcester. — Fourteen books; two hundred and fifteen pamphlets; and a broadside Genealogical Table of the Davis Family.
- SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., Boston. — Seventy-five pamphlets.
- NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester. — "An account of the Cardiff Giant: a collection of cuttings from various newspapers and pamphlets, arranged for the American Antiquarian Society," by the Donor. Also, one hundred and thirty-five pamphlets.
- HON. JOHN D. BALDWIN, Worcester. — Ninety-three pamphlets.
- HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester. — Five books; two hundred and thirty-two periodicals; two hundred and one pamphlets; and files of five newspapers, in continuation.
- Rev. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, Worcester. — Six pamphlets.
- THE LIBRARIAN. — Seven books; and three hundred and fifty-nine pamphlets.
- Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., Worcester. — Two books and thirty-nine pamphlets.
- Col. PUTNAM W. TAFT, Worcester. — Hawkins' History of Music, 3 vols.; twenty-one vols. of church music; and forty-six vols. of miscellaneous books.
- Mr. LUTHER H. BIGELOW, Worcester. — Twenty Worcester Directories for the year 1869.
- Mrs. HENRY P. STURGIS, Boston. — Sixteen American periodicals; three memorial pamphlets; a framed Photograph of the late F. W. Paine, Esq.; and files of eight English and American newspapers, chiefly illustrated.

HORACE DAVIS, Esq., San Francisco, Cal. — The Sydney, N. S. W., Morning Herald, Sept. 7, 1869, containing a Lecture by Rev. Dr. Lang, on "The Origin and Migrations of the Polynesian Nation." Also a newspaper account of "Traces of Old Civilization in Arizona."

ALL SAINTS' PARISH BOOK CLUB, Worcester. — The Spirit of Missions, for 1869.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF WORCESTER. — One book; one hundred and thirty-six periodicals; and files of thirty newspapers, in continuation.

THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. — Two books; and fifty-three pamphlets.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, through Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR. — Two hundred and fifty-eight vols. of Congressional Documents.

MRS. LEVI LINCOLN, Worcester. — Ten magazines; and the Liberal Christian for 1869.

REV. GEORGE S. PAINE, Worcester. — Six Nos. of the Spirit of Missions.

MR. J. S. WESBY, Worcester. — Ninety-five pamphlets.

JULIUS E. TUCKER, Esq., Worcester. — The Palladium for 1869.

THE MISSES GAY, Suffield, Conn. — The Connecticut Courant for 1869.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, Worcester. — Files of four newspapers.

PROPRIETORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS WEEKLY SPY. — Their paper, as issued.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, Worcester. — Twenty-three books; and ninety-four pamphlets.

STRONG AND ROGERS, Worcester. — The Miner's Journal for 1869.

FRANCIS H. SWAN, Esq., Dorchester. — Seventy-eight School Books.

PROPRIETORS OF THE WORCESTER DAILY AND WEEKLY GAZETTE. — Their papers, as issued.

HON. ISAAC SMUCKER, Newark, O. — The "Pioneer Papers," in continuation; and two pamphlets.

Mrs. IRA M. BARTON, Worcester. — A large Photograph of the recently demolished Barton Mansion.

THE WORCESTER NATIONAL BANK. — Files of four newspapers.

PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER. — Their paper, as issued.

W. WASHBURN SLEEPER, Esq., Patten, Me. — Back Nos. of the Patten Voice, to complete files.

General GEORGE P. DELAPLAINE, Madison, Wis. — An Indian Skull, and other relics, from a Western Mound.

HON. JOSEPH G. WATERS, Salem. — Portrait of Rev. Wm. Bentley, D.D., of Salem.

HON. FRANCIS H. DEWEY, Worcester. — Twenty-nine books; five hundred and two pamphlets; and the New York Daily Times, 1855-60.

PROPRIETORS OF THE FITCHBURG SENTINEL. — Their paper, as issued.

Mrs. P. S. L. CANFIELD, Worcester. — The Gardener's Monthly, for 1869.

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. — Public Documents of the State, for 1868, four vols.; and Gould & Binny's Invertebrata of Massachusetts.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, U.S.S. — The Congressional Globe, 1868-9, four vols.; Message and Documents, 1868-9; Agricultural Report, 1868; Smithsonian Report, 1868; Commercial Relations, 1868; forty-one pamphlets; and various newspapers.

ROBERT CLARKE, Esq., Cincinnati, O. — McBride's Pioneer Biography, vol. 1; the Bible in the Public Schools; and twenty-five selected pamphlets.

THE STATE OF VERMONT. — The Eleventh Registration Report, 1867; Legislative Documents, 1869; Directory, 1869; and five pamphlets.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. — Tributes of the Nations to Abraham Lincoln; and Message and Documents, 1868, 2 vols.

Rev. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE, Boston. — Sixteen pamphlets; one engraving; a photograph of Major S. Wales; and newspapers in Nos.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Jr., Esq., Worcester. — Two books; and fourteen pamphlets.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES — Forty-four Nos.

MR. CALEB A. WALL, Worcester. — Fifteen pamphlets.

REV. DAVID WESTON, Worcester — His Semi-Centennial Discourse before the Worcester Baptist Association; and seventeen miscellaneous pamphlets.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. — Rolls of Honor, Nos. 20–24.

REV. JOHN J. POWER, Worcester. — Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, 1869, nine Nos.

GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., Worcester. — The Chandler Family Bible; and two copies of the New York Independent, printed in colors.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Brookline. — His Eulogy pronounced at the funeral of George Peabody.

REV. EDWIN M. STONE, Providence, R. I. — Seven R. I. State Documents.

REV. J. L. SIBLEY, Cambridge. — Two College Documents, 1868–1869.

MR. CHARLES HAMILTON, Worcester. — Files of Santa-Claus; and the Knapsack.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge. — His "Brief Memoir of Robert Waterston"; and his article on "the Forms in issuing Letters Patent by the Crown of England." Also, the "Waterston Memorial."

HON. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Hartford, Conn. — His "Origin of McFingall"; "Origin of the Expedition against Ticonderoga"; and "Composition of Indian Names illustrated from the Algonkin Languages." Also twelve historical pamphlets.

SABIN & SONS, New York. — Three Nos. of the American Bibliopolist; and one engraving.

REV. GEORGE ALLEN, Worcester. — Hasselquist's Travels to the Levant; Hall's Voyage to the Eastern Seas; The Western Pilot, 1839; twenty-three pamphlets; the Voice in continuation; and various circulars.

HON. GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, Worcester. — Three New England Directories; and five miscellaneous pamphlets.

- HENRY STEVENS, Esq., London, G. B. — His Historical and Geographical Notes on the Earliest Discoveries in America; and his Book Sale Catalogue of April, 1870.
- THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, London. — Their *Archæologia*, Vol. 42, Part I.; and *Proceedings*, Vol. IV., Nos. 3-6.
- MR. WALTER BIGELOW, Worcester. — Lavoisne's Atlas, fol., 1821; the American Atlas, fol., 1822; and an Indian stone axe, found upon his farm.
- THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, OF PHILADELPHIA. — Their *Journal*, Vol. VII., second series; and *Proceedings*, No. 3., Aug., Sept. and Nov., 1869, and No. 4, Dec., 1869.
- ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston. — Two Memorials of Col. T. B. Lawrence.
- Rev. S. K. LOTHROP, D.D., Boston. — Reports of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, for 1855, 1861 and 1869.
- HON. JOHN C. B. DAVIS, Washington, D. C. — Two Reports of U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Universal Exposition, 1867.
- THE ROYAL NORTHERN UNIVERSITY, at Christiana. — One bound volume and four pamphlets, of the Society's publications.
- CHARLES H. WOODWELL, Esq., Worcester. — A collection of Confederate Manuscripts, Bonds and Newspapers.
- THE IMPERIAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSION, St. Petersburg, Russia. — Their Reports, 1865-1867.
- GEORGE W. HARRIS, Esq., Boston. — Account of Sculptured Metopes among the ruins of the Temples of the ancient city of Selinus, in Sicily, illustrated, fol., London, 1826.
- THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. — Their *Proceedings*, Vol. XIII., pp. 159; and Prof. Agassiz's Humboldt Centennial Address.
- Major L. A. H. LATOUR, Montreal, Canada. — Two Canadian Public Documents.
- THE IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — Their Seventh Biennial Report; and the *Annals of Iowa*, for Jan. and Oct., 1869.
- HENRY B. DAWSON, Esq., Morrisania, N. Y. — Reprint of Rev. Dr. Bentley's Washington's Birth-Day Oration, Feb. 22, 1793.
- Mrs. FRANCES BAKER, Worcester. — Two pamphlets.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. — Their Proceedings, Vol. XI., No. 82.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New York. — The Book Buyer, as issued.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — Their Proceedings, Vol. I., second series, pp. 47; Vol. II., pp. 53.

HON. WILLIAM WILLIS, Portland, Maine. — Maine Political Manual for 1870; Memorial of Wm. Pitt Fessenden; and one newspaper.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. — Their Monthly Bulletin, as issued.

HON. CHARLES W. UPHAM, Salem, Mass. — His "Salem Witchcraft and Cotton Mather. A Reply."

THE WORCESTER COUNTY MECHANICS ASSOCIATION. — Files of 'eighteen American newspapers.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE. — The Canadian Journal, Vol. XII., No. 4.

MISS SARAH CHASE, Worcester. — A Dutch Testament.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Catalogue of the Prince Library; Annual Report of the Trustees, 1869; and the Bulletin.

M. MARIE ARMAND PASCAL D'AVEZAC, Paris, France. — His "Campagne du Navire L'Espoir de Honfleur, 1503-1505."

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION. — Their Monthly Journal, as issued.

THE WORCESTER FIRE SOCIETY. — Reminiscences of the Original Associates and Past Members of the Society, by Hon. Levi Lincoln and Hon. Isaac Davis.

EDWARD L. PIERCE, Esq., Sec'y. — The Sixth Annual Report of the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts.

JOEL MUNSELL, Esq., Albany, N. Y. — One pamphlet.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — The Address of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Jan. 5, 1870; and their Register, as issued.

HENRY G. DENNY, Esq., Boston. — The Taxable Valuation of the Town of Dorchester, 1869.

E. H. GOSS, Esq., Melrose. — One book and two pamphlets.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY, of Philadelphia. — List of books added since July, 1869.

WILLIAM S. BARTON, Esq., Worcester. — One pamphlet.

AMHERST COLLEGE. — Annual Catalogue, 1869-70.

DAVID LEE CHILD, Esq., Wayland. — An Indian stone pick, found in Wayland in 1869.

CLARENDON HARRIS, Esq., Worcester. — Fiske's Pocket Business Manual of the City of Worcester, 1863.

THE PROVIDENCE ATHENÆUM. — Their Thirty-fourth Annual Report.

W. P. TOWERS, Esq., Madison, Wis. — Annual Report of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of the State of Wisconsin, 1868-69.

THE CHILDREN OF THE LATE HON. CHARLES ALLEN. — The "Memorial" of their father."

MR. J. G. SMITH, Worcester. — Fables of Flora.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE, Baltimore, Md. — President's Address, Feb. 12, 1870; and a Discourse on the Life and Character of George Peabody, Feb. 18, 1870.

REV. Z. BAKER, Worcester. — Lee's Sermons, 8vo, Worcester, 1803.

THE WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The Annual Address, Feb. 4, 1870.

A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress. — His Report for the year 1869.

THE ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. — Annual Catalogue, 1869-70.

ALBERT H. HOYT, Esq., Boston. — His Necrology of New-England Colleges, 1868-9; and one pamphlet.

EDWARD W. LINCOLN, Esq., Worcester. — Memoir of Hon. Levi Lincoln, prepared for Mass. Hist. Soc. by Emory Washburn.

THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY. — Their Proceedings for 1869.

WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq., New Rochelle, N. Y. — Photograph of Rev. Benjamin Conklin, at Leicester, Mass., 1732-1798.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. — Their Transactions for the year 1869.

THE COIT EXCURSIONISTS, through EDWARD I. COMINS, Esq., Worcester. — "An Account of a Steamboat Excursion by a Party of Ladies and Gentlemen, from Worcester, Mass., in the Summer of 1869."

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — Peabody Memorial.

THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — Their Memoirs, Vol. 2; and the Sixth Annual Report.

CHARLES RAU, Esq., New York. — One pamphlet; and three Samples of Paper Money of the French Republic.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, London, G. B. — Their Journal, Vol. 38; and Proceedings, Vol. XII., Nos. 3-5.

Prof. D. C. GILMAN, New Haven, Conn. — Historical Notes of the Congregational Churches in New London County, Conn.

THOMAS KIRKBRIDE, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. — His Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, for the year 1869.

THE NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Eighteenth Annual Report.

J. H. SALISBURY, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio. — His "Microscopic Examinations of the Blood"; and manuscript Essays on the Western Mounds. Also, manuscript notes relating to the capture of the "Gaspé," in 1772.

CHARLES B. THOMAS, Esq., Duxbury. — "The Landing of the French Cable at Duxbury, July, 1869."

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, Esq., Charlestown. — "The Bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands." Printed for the Donor. Boston: 4to, 1869.

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT, Providence, R. I. — Rhode Island Registration Report for 1869.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, New York. — Supplementary Catalogue, 1869.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE, Salem. — Their Historical Collections, Vol. X., Part 1; Bulletin, Vol. I., Nos. 5-12; and Proceedings, Vol. VI., Part 1.

HON. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., Worcester. — The North Brookfield Soldiers' Memorial; Report of the Reunion of the Society of the Army of the James; and a variety of Cards and Notes.

- W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Newark, N. J. — His Review of some of the circumstances connected with the Settlement of Elizabeth, New Jersey.
- EDWIN M. SNOW, M.D., Providence, R. I. — Rhode Island Fifteenth Registration Report; and the First Report of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.
- YALE COLLEGE. — Annual Catalogue, 1869–70.
- U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. — Finance Report for 1869.
- CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A. — His Report for the year 1868.
- INCREASE A. LAPHAM, LL.D., Milwaukee, Wis. — Two pamphlets.
- WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., Boston. — His Addresses before the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society, Jan. 4, 1865, and Feb. 7, 1866.
- Maj. W. F. GOODWIN, U.S.A. — A Fac-Simile of the Will of Thomas Bradbury, the Ancestor of the Bradburys in the United States.
- U. S. BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS. — Reports of the Commissioner and General Superintendent, for the year 1869.
- HON. JAMES B. BLAKE, Worcester. — Circulars and Cards.
- REV. SAMUEL C. DAMON, D.D., Honolulu, S. I. — A coin obtained at Eleusis, Jan. 12, 1870.
- THE WORCESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Files of fifty newspapers.
- HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, Worcester. — One book; and three pamphlets.
- ANONYMOUS. — One book; and seven pamphlets.
- HON. CHARLES HUDSON, Lexington. — A Manuscript Memorial of the late Hon. Levi Lincoln.
- THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY OF ST. LOUIS. — Annual Report of the Board of St. Louis Public Schools, 1868–9.
- REV. WILLIAM H. MOORE, Berlin, Conn. — Minutes of the General Association of Connecticut for 1862 and 1869.
- EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, Esq., New York. — Services at St. Mark's Church in the Bowerie and St. Mark's Mission Chapel, commemorative of the Rev. Henry Duyckinck.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. — Their Memoirs, vol. IX.

MR. THOMAS DAVIS, Worcester. — The New Universal Magazine, vol. VI, 1754.

JAMES BENNETT, Esq., Leominster. — Reports of the Town of Leominster for the year 1869–70.

MR. E. P. BOON, New York City. — His sale Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets principally relating to America. New York, May, 1870.

MR. E. STEIGER, New York City. — His Literarischer Monatsbericht, as issued.

GEORGE W. GALE, Esq., Worcester. — Mexican Newspapers, 1867–1870.

JOHN G. METCALF, M.D., Mendon. — Fifty-six volumes of manuscripts, newspaper clippings, &c., relating to the Great Rebellion.

CLARK JILLSON, Esq., Worcester. — U. S. Congressional Globe, twenty-four vols. ; Art of War in Europe, two vols. ; U. S. Census 1850 ; three Medical Books ; and thirteen numbers of the Atlantic Monthly.

THE SOCIETY OF ART AND ANTIQUITY, Ulm, Germany. — Their Transactions, Vol. I, No. 1, new series, with illustrations.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER.

OCTOBER 21, 1870.



WORCESTER:
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON,
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1870.

1871. Jan. 5
work of
the Society.

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PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 21, 1870, AT THE LIBRARY OF
THE SOCIETY, IN WORCESTER.

Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

The Records of the last Meeting were read and accepted.

Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM read the Report of the Council.

The Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian were read by those Officers respectively.

Hon. EMORY WASHBURN moved that these Reports be accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication to be printed, as was usual, at their discretion.

He spoke of his interest in the Reports and expressed a hope that the subject treated of in the Report of the Council would be extended so as to exhibit the influence of Church organizations in the formation of Municipalities, giving at the same time some illustrations of that influence according to his views.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM, in reply, stated that his consideration of the subject had been limited by both time and space. His Report was only supplementary to what had been written by others. He did not himself recognize the relation between Church and Town organizations referred to by

Mr. Washburn. Whatever that relation might have been, he believed that Prof. Parker had discussed it in a paper read by him before the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Mr. Washburn said he was familiar with Prof. Parker's paper, but desired that the idea should be more fully presented and its validity tested.

Hon. GEO. F. HOAR suggested that too much credit for originality in these organizations, may have been accorded to our ancestors. He inclined to think the New England towns had no special originality, save the deep religious sentiment by which they were pervaded and controlled. They were naturally suggested by existing organizations in England, substantially similar.

Hon. J. H. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, thought that the municipal system was modified in the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven by the circumstances under which those colonies were planted, and by the views of civil government held by their founders. In Massachusetts, the Charter had vested the General Court with the powers requisite for disposing of all such matters and things whereby the people, inhabitants there, might be "religiously, peaceably and civilly governed," &c. Its provisions were broad enough to cover the grants of corporate or *quasi*-corporate powers and privileges to the several towns established under it. Connecticut was planted *without* a charter. Three plantations, each independent of the others, and all beyond the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Patent, were settled in the valley of Connecticut, and a church was organized in each. In 1639, the *inhabitants and residents* of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, by their own acts, associated themselves as a public State or Common-

wealth, and adopted a Constitution of civil government. By the general government thus constituted the powers and privileges of towns were formally recognized and defined.

In New Haven, the frame of civil government was erected on the foundation of the *church*. The free planters of New Haven began their work of "settling civil government, according to God," by choosing the 'seven pillars' of their plantation church, and by restricting the power of transacting all the public civil affairs of this plantation, to members of the church. In 1639, they formally abrogated and surrendered to the church, all power or trust for managing public affairs in that plantation. The Magistrate and Deputies to assist in the public affairs of the plantation were chosen by the church, sitting as a general court. The Municipality was here the creation of the church, and this model was closely followed by the other plantations afterwards associated with New Haven, in a colonial government.

In the earliest Records of both Connecticut and New Haven Colonies, the word *town* is used as synonymous with *plantation*; for a collection of houses or habitations, with their inhabitants—not as the designation of a municipal corporation or *quasi*-corporation. The inhabitants and residents of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield—not of the *towns*—formed the Connecticut Constitution of 1639, and in New Haven all municipal powers were derived, under the rules set forth in the scriptures, from the church.

CHARLES DEANE, Esq., of Cambridge, thought the Society could not be made responsible for the views of the

writers of the Reports. Probably the Society could not agree on the question; but it can publish the views of any member without being made responsible for them.

Hon. J. D. BALDWIN seconded Mr. Washburn's motion, and referred to the matter of American Archaeology presented in Mr. Haven's report as a very important matter, and as a legitimate topic for the Society. He suggested that the exercises at the meetings might profitably consist of the reading of papers on this and other topics. Such a course would promote active interest in archaeology. Many of the theories of the French Abbé are questioned, but he has great learning, and deals with great facts that should be studied. There are commonly accepted beliefs in regard to antiquity and ancient history, which are very far from being demonstrated facts. Some of them are shown by investigation to be very absurd; and if they are not now classed with Mark Twain's discovery of the "grave of Adam," it is only because they are *commonly* accepted without inquiry. American Archaeology demands study. Peru, Central America, Mexico, and the mound builders, present a great field for research, which can not be soon exhausted.

Hon. ISAAC DAVIS suggested that it is always in order for members to present papers on antiquarian topics. It was then voted unanimously to accept and publish the Reports.

The Report of the Committee on papers relating to Indian remains and graphic symbols sent to the Society by Prof. Salisbury of Ohio, appointed at the last meeting, viz: Francis Parkman, Esq., Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, and Samuel A. Green, M.D., was read by DR. GREEN, and recommended the publication of nearly all the descrip-

tive portion of the manuscripts, with such plans and sketches as are necessary for illustrating them.

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked that some of the symbols of most frequent occurrence in the inscriptions copied by Dr. Salisbury, in Ohio, had been found in sculptured rocks near the borders of New Mexico. Lieut. A. W. Whipple, in his Report on the Indian Tribes, published in the second volume of the U. S. Pacific Railroad Explorations and Surveys, gave descriptions and drawings of the inscriptions discovered at Rocky Dell Creek, between the edge of the Llano Estacado and the Canadian River. A shelving sandstone rock, at one side of a gorge through which this Creek flows, was covered with "innumerable carvings of foot-prints, animals and symmetrical lines," and "paintings, some evidently ancient." In one portion of these carvings, figured by Lieut. Whipple, (Report, p. 38,) we find moccason tracks, single and double, and numerous 'turkey track' symbols, like those in Ohio. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, on seeing copies of these Rocky Dell inscriptions, recognized them, and said that "here their fathers hunted, feasted and danced, and then sitting by the water-side recorded their thoughts and deeds upon the rocks." An account, in the same Report (p. 40) of the ceremony observed by the priest of the Zuñi (Pueblo) Indians of New Mexico, for invoking rain from their tutelary divinity, Montezuma, and a representation (p. 41) of an Indian 'altar', or sacred place, in Old Zuñi, suggest a *possible* origin of the so-called 'turkey track' characters, which may not be undeserving of notice. The priest having selected twigs from certain trees, cuts them into pieces a few inches in length, and about the top of each of these,

ties turkey and eagle feathers. The twigs are then set upright in the ground, at a consecrated spot; and, "in consequence of these ceremonies, the Good Spirit gives rain in due season." It is easy to trace a resemblance between these planted twigs, with diverging feathers at their tops, and clustered 'turkey tracks' of the sculptured rocks; and it may be that this resemblance is not accidental.*

The labors of Dr. Salisbury and his associates deserve more than a merely formal recognition. It is to be hoped that the Society may soon be enabled to publish these full and precise descriptions, with the accompanying drawings, of memorials of a race that has passed or is fast passing away. They will not be less cordially welcomed by American archeologists because the time has not yet come to determine their intrinsic value, or to assign to them their place in the pre-historic annals of American nations. The Committee have thought it unadvisable—and in this opinion the speaker entirely concurred—for the Society to commit itself, even by implication, to any theory that ascribes to these records in earth and stone, or to any of their inscribed symbols, an Asiatic or European origin. It will be better to wait for more light, before hazarding a reply to the question so forcibly presented in the Report of the Librarian, in view of the alleged discoveries of Rafinesque and Brasseur de Bourbourg—"What shall we think of these things?" Personally, however, Mr. Trumbull did not hesitate to express his utter want of confidence in the

* In the Report of Lieut. Whipple, above referred to, p. 39, are drawings of two inscriptions which bear a remarkable resemblance to the characters on the celebrated "Dighton Rock." *Pub. Com.*

startling revelations of the learned Abbé, and in Rafinesque's readings of the "Linapi Annals."

Mr. HAVEN spoke of the resemblance of some of these inscribed symbols to the graphic mounds of Wisconsin, and highly commended the labors of Prof. Salisbury, Col. Whittlesey, and others, in collecting and forwarding to the Society the forms of these possible records of remote antiquity.

The Report of the Committee was accepted.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Rhode Island, stated that a manuscript dictionary of the Maya language was in the library of Hon. John Carter Brown, of Providence, and that a careful copy of this, prepared with great labor by Dr. Berendt, was deposited by him for safe keeping in the library of the New York Historical Society.

The Society then proceeded to vote by ballot for President, and Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY was unanimously reelected.

A Committee consisting of Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, Hon. THOMAS C. AMORY, and Hon. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, was appointed to prepare a list of Vice-Presidents, Councillors, and other Officers, for the consideration of the Society.

The following list having been presented it was unanimously adopted by a ye and nay vote of the members.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D., Boston,
JAMES LENOX, Esq, New York.

Council.

Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,
Hon. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D., Boston,

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., Cambridge,
 SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester,
 Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston,
 JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D., Worcester,
 CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge,
 Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., Worcester,
 Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Charlestown.
 Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, Worcester.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, LL.D., Boston.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Cambridge.

Recording Secretary.

Rev. ALONZO HILL, D.D., Worcester.

Treasurer.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester.

Committee of Publication.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester,
 Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston,
 CHARLES DEANE, Esq., Cambridge.

Auditors.

Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,
 Hon. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg.

THEODOR MOMMSEN, and JOHANN CARL EDWARD BUSCHMAN, of Berlin, (Prussia), and DANIEL G. BRINTON, M.D., of Philadelphia, were, on recommendation of the Council, elected to membership.

The discussion upon the origin of town systems in New England was resumed and continued by Charles Deane

and Thomas C. Amory, Esqrs., Hon. Emory Washburn and Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, till the hour of adjournment.

The following interesting scrap of Virginia history from the Colonial Office, London, was laid on the table by Charles Deane, Esq., without comment, owing to the lateness of the hour.

“ Colonial
Papers. } Right honorable, accordinge to yo^r gracious favour
Vol. 1. } being bound I am bold to write the truth of some late
No. 19. } accidentes befallne his Ma^{ties} Virginia collonye. S^r
Thomas Gates and S^r George Summers Captaine Newport and 180
persons or ther about are not yet arrived and we much feare they
are lost and alsoe a small pinish [*pinnace*]. The other shipp
came all in but not together, we were thus seperated by a storme,
two shippes had great loss of men by the calenture and most of
them all much weather beaten. At our arrivall We found an
English shipp riding at James towne and Captaine Argoll hir
comander. We heard y^t all the Counsell were dead but Captain
Smith the President, who reigned sole governer without assist-
antes and would at first admitt of no counsell but himselfe, This
man is sent home to answere some misdeamenors whereof I per-
swade me he can scarcely clear himselfe from great imputation of
blame. M^r George Pearcy my Lord of Northumberlandes
brother is elected our President and M^r West my Lord la Wars
brother of the Councell with me and Captaine Martine and
some few of the best and worthiest that inhabite at James towne
are assistantes in their advise unto us. Thus have we planted 100
men at the falls and some others upon a champion, the President
is at James towne, and I am raysing a fortification upon point
Comfort, also we have been bold to make stay of a small shipp
for discoverye and to procure us victalls whereof we have exceed-
inge much need for the country people set no more then sufficeth
each familie a yeare, and the wood is yet so thicke, as the labo^r to
prepare so much ground as would be to any purpose is more then
we can afford, our number being soe necessarylie dispersed: so
that if I might be held worthy to advise the directors of this
busines: I hold it fitt that ther should be a sufficient supply of

victuals for one year, and then to be sparinge, it would less hinder the collonye. Thus fearinge to be too offensive in a tedious boldness I cease, wishinge all hapiness to yo^r Honnor, yea, wear it in the expense of my life and bloud. From James towne this 4th of October 1609.

Yo^r Honnors in all obedience .

and most humble dutye

JOHN RADCLIFFE []

Comenly called

(*Fac simile.*)



(*Addressed*)

To the Right Ho^{rs} the Earle of Salisburye
Lord high Treasurer of England
deliver these

Indorsed

Captaine John Radcliffe to my Lo. from Virginia "

ALONZO HILL,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society submit the Fifty-Eighth Annual Report of the condition of its affairs.

The Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian, which form a part of this Report, give full details of the state of the finances and the additions during the last six months to the library; and present both departments in a most satisfactory condition.

The Auditors, having made a more extended examination of the condition of the Treasury than usual, report that the accounts are correctly kept and that the investments of the funds are safely and judiciously made. The Council are gratified to acknowledge the addition of one hundred dollars to the publishing fund by Hon. Ebenezer Torrey. This fund is quite inadequate to meet the wants of the Society, and needs increasing to enable it to print its valuable manuscripts.

The Report of the Librarian states, that during the last six months, there has been the usual flow of books and pamphlets into the library from its friends. The Council gratefully acknowledge as a donation from the Librarian, two hundred volumes and two hundred pamphlets. This increase of books presses earnestly for more alcoves, and

is a strong appeal for an extension of the Society's building. The liberality of the President has supplied the land for that extension by gift, and by gift and accumulation the building fund now amounts to ten thousand dollars; but at the cost of building at the present time this is far from being sufficient to meet the expense of the proposed extension, and the Society must receive large additions to this fund before it can venture upon an enterprise so necessary for its future prosperity.

Three of the Members have died since the last semi-annual meeting.

Mr. FRANKLIN PEALE died at Philadelphia on the 5th of May last, at the age of seventy-four years. He was an officer of the American Philosophical Society and a contributor to their Proceedings. For many years he held office in the United States Mint, and made very important improvements in its mechanical processes. He became somewhat unpopular with Numismatists because he allowed scarce specimens of coins to be multiplied from old dies, in some cases thus diminishing their market value. He had a good deal of taste for archæological as well as scientific studies, and printed some *brochures* of the former character.

Mr. WINTHROP SARGENT, who died in Paris, May 18th of this year, possessed, perhaps by inheritance from his grandfather of the same name, an early member of this Society, a strong love of historical pursuits. In 1855 he edited the journals of Officers engaged in Braddock's expedition, from original manuscripts in the British Museum, to which he prefixed an introductory memoir of great interest. This considerable volume was published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1857, he published, with

notes, "The Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution." In 1858, he edited, for the Pennsylvania Historical Society, a journal of the General Meeting of the Society of Cincinnati in 1784, from the original manuscript of his grandfather, Major Winthrop Sargent, a distinguished officer of the period, afterwards Governor of Mississippi Territory. In 1860, he printed "The Loyal Verses of Joseph Stansbury and Dr. Jonathan Odell," relating to the American Revolution. In 1861, he published "The Life and Career of Major John André," an elaborate and valuable work. He was also a contributor to the "North American Review," and other leading periodicals, and prepared some portions of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for 1864 and 1865. He was a gentleman of natural ability and refined tastes, both highly cultivated, and his early death is much lamented. He was born September 23, 1825.

Mr. GEORGE FREDERIC HOUGHTON died at St. Albans, Vermont, on the 22d of September, 1870. He was the son of Abel Houghton, and was born in Guilford, Vt., May 31, 1820. He completed a course of study at the Episcopal Institute of Burlington in 1837; was admitted to the Sophomore class of the University of Vermont, and was graduated in the class of 1839. He read law in the office of Hon. Benjamin Swift, formerly United States Senator, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and became a partner with Mr. Swift in the practise of the profession. He was appointed in 1848 and '49, by Governor Cooledge, Secretary for civil and military affairs; He was State's Attorney for the County of Franklin, in 1851 and '52; and recently held the place of United States Commissioner. In 1854,

he established the "Vermont Transcript," which was consolidated with the "Messenger," printed at St. Albans.

His taste led him to devote much of his time to historical pursuits. He was one of the founders of the Vermont Historical Society. For several years he was its efficient Secretary and was chosen in 1868 its President; and labored diligently to promote its objects. He contributed largely to the biographical sketches of prominent Vermonters in the New American Encyclopædia, the Vermont Historical Gazetteer, the Dictionary of Congress, and other publications.

He was widely known, and highly esteemed for his uprightness and usefulness. He had a delicate sense of personal integrity and public honor. His associates at the bar on his decease bore feeling testimony to his worth as a man and his value as an officer.

The Society enters upon its fifty-ninth year in the possession of a noble building; with funds amounting to seventy-two thousand dollars; with a Hall filled to overflowing with treasures illustrative of the Past, among which is a library of about fifty thousand volumes, and with a roll of members doubtless imbued with the desire and determination to promote the objects of the Institution.

The liberal offer of our associate, Judge Thomas, to supply the library with publications on Local History that might be wanting, led the Council, in their last report, to dwell on the relation which the municipalities bore to government in this country, their agency in the work of civilization, and the salutary influence which had been exerted by the towns of New England. There are in the library, bearing on Local History, 328 volumes and

521 pamphlets; the offer referred to promises large additions; and hence the Society will have rich material for the study of the development of the American Municipality.

The rise of this system in the thirteen colonies which became the United States, shews how the republican idea, from the first, undermined feudalism at its root. In all the ancient political systems the elementary group was the family connected by a common subjection to the highest male ascendant; so that the history of political ideas begins with the assumption that kinship in blood is the sole possible ground of community in political functions. The ascending scale was the collection of families termed the House; the aggregation of Houses into the Tribe, and of the Tribes into the Commonwealth. "The idea," Professor Maine remarks, in his "Ancient Law" (p. 116), "that a number of persons should exercise political rights in common simply because they happened to live within the same topographical limits, was utterly strange and monstrous to primitive antiquity."

It would require large space to describe the municipality in the Roman polity, its condition during the period of the decline and fall of the Empire, when another principle, that of local contiguity, was applied, which brought a new set of political ideas into existence. This principle was recognized in the organizations of the Germans. They carried out the idea so completely, that those who lived near each other ought to live in political relations with each other and control their local affairs, that it has been said: "one leading principle pervaded the primeval polity of the

Goths : where the law was administered the law was made." But in this polity the principle of local contiguity was rather united with, than superseded by, the principle of kinship and rank. This remark will apply to the polity of the Anglo-Saxons. The principle of local contiguity, however, was more perfectly applied by them. The share was so large which the people exercised in the administration of affairs in their political and territorial divisions, —in their tythings, hundreds, burghs, counties and shires,—that Local Self-Government was the basis of the Anglo-Saxon polity. It is held by one political school in England, that the customs that made up this self-government, were in the nature of fundamentals ; that they were embraced in the phrase "Laws and Customs of King Edward" which long constituted the popular demand ; and that they were expressly provided for in The Great Charter, in the words : "The city of London shall have all its ancient liberties and free customs by land as well as by water ;" "all other cities and boroughs and towns and ports shall have all their liberties and free customs." In a word, it is contended that the municipal freedom, thus solemnly recognized as part of the law of the realm, was an institution which had been established by the Saxon fathers ; which every King was obliged to recognize and bind himself to uphold, and which the people would rally about and maintain. (*Government by commissions by J. Toulmin Smith, 62*)

At the time, however, of the discovery of America and during the period of its colonization, the ancient freedom of the municipality, by a series of aggressions on it, had been undermined ; the crown had stripped the burgesses of

the franchises they had exercised;* the controlling power had become vested in small and select bodies called municipal councils, having the power—a protest against the system says—"of perpetuating themselves in everlasting rotation without the community ever having a voice in the matter." There was the same municipal system in the Netherlands. In Spain the offices of municipal magistrates were sold to the highest bidder. In France every office in the magistracy was an object of merchandise. In Switzerland "the powers of local government were in the hands of small, close aristocracies, perpetuating themselves." (*De Tocqueville* 2:448.)

Such was the municipality in the places from which the emigrants came who colonized America. They bore patents or charters containing the comprehensive provision that they and their children should have and enjoy all liberties, franchises, and immunities, to all intents and purposes as if they had been abiding or born in England—a provision handled with great effect throughout the colonial age: for

* Smith in his "*Local Self-Government*," p. 107, says that "Henry VIII. began a systematic attack on the independence of borough institutions of Local Self-Government, which his successors carefully followed up. This was done by trying to get the controlling authority into the hands of small, select bodies in each borough." p. 107.

The system of self-perpetuating municipal councils continued in England until the passage of the Municipal Reform bill of 1835. The Report made to Parliament closed by stating that "the existing municipal corporations of England and Wales neither possess nor deserve the confidence of the people." *Annual Register* 1835, p. 242. May, in his *Constitutional History* (2:465) thus sums up the corruptions engendered in the larger portion of the Councils. "Neglecting their proper functions, the superintendence of the police, the management of the jails, the paving and lighting of the streets and the supply of water—they thought only of personal interests attached to office. They grasped all patronage, lay and ecclesiastical, for their relatives, friends, and political partizans; and wasted the corporation funds in greasy feasts and vulgar revelry. Many were utterly insolvent. Charities were despoiled and public trusts neglected and misapplied, jobbery and corruption in every form were fostered."

under it they claimed as theirs "to have and enjoy" The Great Charter, Trial by Jury, Representation, and so much of the common law as was adapted to their condition. These charters were the basis of colonies, or; as early termed, Commonwealths, each of which had its assembly and moulded its polity. An early assembly re-asserted the German and Anglo-Saxon principle of local contiguity in the simple words, that there was more likelihood that such as were acquainted with the clime and the accidents thereof, might on better grounds prescribe their advantages than such as should sit at the helm in England. This principle was applied in every colony by its law-making body. While this central power provided for the general affairs of the colony, it authorized the emigrants who located near each other to act politically together for certain local objects, giving them as thus associated "legal individuality, so that all could act as one in regard to those purposes." (*32 Conn. Reports, 131.*) "In fact, at common law every parish or town was a corporation for local necessities." (*Kent, 2: 178.*) Though in some of the colonies there were towns before there were assemblies, yet the powers of the inhabitants of a municipality were not defined by themselves but by the superior power of the legislature. Thus in every colony, whether the organization was called Parish, Borough, Hundred, Town, City, District or County, the principle was carried out that the inhabitants should manage their local affairs through officers legally elected.

While the principle was the same in all the colonies, the forms in which it was applied were varied. The circumstances under which society in the colonies developed

—the influences of climate, soil, division of the land and condition of labor—were widely different. In the region south of Pennsylvania the emigrants settled on large tracts of land and lived apart from each other, while the emigrants north of this line settled so near each other as to be able to form into towns. Thus the form of the municipality which was practised in one section was not adapted to the other.

The valid title to the lands which the emigrants occupied was a grant from the King; and the Crown also was the authority for exercising powers of government. A glance at the legislation of the colonies will serve to show the formative process of the municipality.

The charters under which Virginia was settled provided that the emigrants "should have a council, which should govern and order all matters and causes which should arise, grow and happen," within the colony, "according to such laws, ordinances and instructions" as might be given by the King; and however arbitrary these might have been, the charter had the provision that the emigrants and their children should have and enjoy all liberties, franchises and immunities, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born in England. (*Charter of 1606*). The "Instructions" (*Nov. 20, 1606*) provided that certain parties might form constitutions and ordinances for the government and peace of the people—the same to be consonant to the laws of England. The charter of 1609, incorporating the company, made certain provisions to establish forms of government for the colony;—reiterating the provision that the inhabitants should be considered British

subjects. The third charter confirmed all privileges conferred in the two former charters.

The Governor, Sir George Yeardley, was instructed, Nov. 18, 1618, to divide the colonies into cities, boroughs, &c. (*Hening's Statutes at Large of Virginia, 1823, 1:115.*) The divisions named in 1619, when the first general assembly convened, and representation was established on the American continent, are cities, hundreds, and plantations; and in 1621, in the "Ordinance and Constitution," termed the first organic law of Virginia, the divisions named are towns, hundreds, and plantations. (*Hening, 1:112.*)

The following acts relate to the mode of governing and duties usually imposed on the municipality. In 1620 eighteen commissions, of the same tenor, were issued, constituting the person to whom each was addressed either commander or principal commander of plantations, who was "to see that all such orders as heretofore have been or hereafter shall be given by the Governor and Council be duly executed and observed." (*Hening, 1:134.*) In 1632 it was enacted: "Highwayes shall be layd out in such convenient places as are requisite, accordinge as the Governor and Council or the commissioners for the monthlie courts shall appoint, or according as the commissioners of any parish shall agree." (*Hening, 1:199.*)

In 1634, the colony, for the administration of justice and for self defense, was divided into eight shires or counties, "which were to be governed as the shires in England; and Lieutenants were to be appointed the same as in England, and in a more especial manner to take care of the warr

against Indians. And, as in England, sheriffs shall be elected to have the same power as there; and sergeants and bailifs where need requires." (*Hening, 1:224.*)

In March 1643, "the laws of all former assemblies were made void," and the acts allowed to remain were embodied in an elaborate code. One act was "That there be a vestrie held in each parish, for the making of the leavies and assessments for such uses as are requisite and necessary for the repairing of the churches, &c., and that there be yearly chosen two or more churchwardens in every parish." (*Ibid. 240.*) This assembly prescribed the boundaries and duties of parishes. For illustration: it prescribed the boundaries of Linhaven, and provided "that the said parishioners should have the free liberty and privilege of electing and choosing Burgesses for said parish." (*Ibid. 1:250.*) It was "enacted and confirmed that the commissioners of the severall countys doe take care that sufficient prisons be built for the vse of the severall countys respectively," (*Hening, 1:265,*) and "that the severall counties and prescincts shall be assessed in the defraying the Burgesses charges expended in their employment, to be levied by the sherif of each county." (*Ibid. 1:267.*)

In 1645 it was enacted "that the election of every vestry be in the power of the major part of the parishioners, who being warned will appear, to make choice of such men as by pluralitie of voices shall be thought fit, and such warninge to be given by the minister, church-wardens, or head commissioner." (*Ibid. 1:291.*)

In 1656 it was enacted that "all countys not yet laid out into parishes shall be divided into parishes the next county court after publication hereof." In 1661 it was enacted

that no county shall elect more than two Burgesses, and that every county that will lay out one hundred acres of land and people it with one hundred tithable persons shall enjoy the like privilege of electing one Burgess. (*Hening*, 2: 20.) This act finally established the principle of county representation.

In 1662 it was enacted: "Whereas oftentimes some small inconveniencies happen in the respective counties and parishes which cannot well be concluded in a general law: *Bee it therefore enacted*, that the several counties and the severall parishes in those counties shall have liberty to make laws for themselves, and those that are soe constituted by the major part of the said counties and parishes to be binding upon them as fully as any other act." (*Hening*, 2: 172.) This was made more perfect in April, 1679, by "an additional declaratory law." (*Ibid.* 441.)

An exception to the principle of this law appears in an act (*Hening*, 1: 45) providing that twelve men should be chosen by the major part of the vestry men to manage parochial affairs and to supply vacancies, who were thus constituted a self-perpetuating board; but in 1676 the long continuance of vestries was presented as a grievance, and an act was passed providing for their choice every three years by the freeholder and freemen. (*Hening*, 1: 356.)

A tract printed in 1662, "Virginia's Cure," states that the counties were divided into about fifty parishes, and describes the unhappy consequences of the scattered manner of living—among which was the general want of schools, "most bewailed of parents there." The early legislators endeavored to remedy these evils by ordering

towns to be built. Thus in 1662 an act was passed "for building a towne," the provisions of which occupy five pages of Hening's Statutes. The place named for it was James City. Each one of the seventeen counties was ordered to build one house and was authorized to impress workmen to do the work. (*Hening, 2:172.*) In 1680 an act provided for a town in each county. The King dissallowed this legislation. An account of Virginia, written in 1696, states that there was not one town in the colony.

These citations show that the tendency of legislation was to vest the control of local affairs in the residents of a district. The laws of 1662 and 1676 were a complete embodiment of the principle.

The form of the municipality in all the southern colonies seems to have been similar to that of Virginia. Maryland was divided into counties, and in 1702 had about forty parishes; in South Carolina the population was scattered to such a degree that for ninety-nine years (*Ramsay's S. Carolina, 2:125, 129*) Charleston was the centre of judicial power. About 1716 (*Carroll, 2:249*) the colony was divided into parishes. North Carolina in 1739 was divided into counties and these into precincts. Georgia in 1758 was divided into parishes.

The earliest instruments conveying powers of government from the proprietaries of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, including the three counties which became Delaware, are termed "concessions."

In New Jersey the "concessions" of 1664 promise settlers that "so soon as parishes, divisions, tribes, and other distinctions were made," the freeholders should elect representatives. The divisions named in the laws, are

counties, cities, towns-corporate, townships and precincts; which were empowered to exercise certain rights, immunities and privileges; and among them that freeholders, tenants for years, or house-holders, should vote in townships and precinct meetings, and among other things, for the choice of officers. In 1693 a school law was passed authorizing each township to choose three men to make a rate for the support of schools.

In Pennsylvania, the "concession" of William Penn, provided for "a town or city," Philadelphia, with a self-perpetuating council for a municipal government, consisting of a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council. The minutes of the city council from 1704 to 1776 (*Watson's Annals of Philadelphia*, 1:58) give an idea of the offices it discharged. Penn also created Chester and Bucks Counties. Watson (1:16) says "The whole of Pennsylvania for the first half-century of its settlement was comprised in the three counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester."

The "concession" provided for a general assembly "according to the rights of the free born subjects of England;" and this body from time to time conferred powers on residents of districts to choose officers, levy taxes, and control their affairs. An early law provides "that each respective county court shall divide their county into as many precincts as they shall see fit," which were to provide for the repairs of roads, which were originally laid out by the Governor and council. In 1684, says Gordon, (p. 83) the province was divided into twenty-two townships. The powers conferred on local boards by the assembly gave rise to conflicts of authority with the municipality of

Philadelphia. Thus in 1708 the corporation represented that a local board levied a tax and presumed to collect it without consultation with the city magistrates. (*2 Col. Records, 440.*) In 1724 the freeholders were empowered to choose three commissioners for each county, and six assessors to provide county rates and levies, and the oath to be administered was: "Thou shalt well and truly cause the county debts to be speedily adjusted, and the rates and sums of money by virtue of this act imposed to be duly and equally assessed and laid according to the best of thy skill and knowledge; and herein thou shalt spare no person for favor or affection, nor grieve any for hatred or ill-will." (*Penn. Laws, 1742.*) In 1729 the inhabitants of townships were authorized to choose fit persons for pound-keepers and to make rates for the support of the poor.

In 1729 a new county,—Lancaster—was "erected" out of Chester, and the act establishing it gives an idea of the forming of municipalities in the most important of the middle colonies. The preamble states that a portion of the people of Chester represented in a petition their hardships in being at great distance from the town of Chester, where courts were held and public offices kept; then the boundaries of the new county are described; and these elaborate provisions confer on Lancaster "the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities" which were enjoyed by other counties:—authorizing the freemen, and other inhabitants qualified by law, to choose annually four representatives to the assembly; to have courts, to build a court house and prison; to choose three persons for commissioners for raising county-rates and levies for said county. (*Laws, Ed. 1742, p. 360.*)

In Delaware, each of the three counties, New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, were sub-divided into hundreds. Vincent says, in his history of Delaware, p. 14, that this is the only State in which these Saxon divisions exist in the United States. An act of 1762 provides that all roads are to be repaired at the expense of the hundreds through which they run, while bridges were to be maintained by the county. (*Delaware Laws*, 1:405.) There are named also Towns.

In New York, the company which effected the early settlements introduced the self-perpetuating councils of the Netherlands, (*Broadhead's New York*, 475,) and this was the character of the municipality of Manhattan in 1647. The emigrants were scattered on bouveries or plantations, experienced the evils of this mode of living, and were advised, in 1643 and 1646, by the Dutch authorities, to gather into "villages, towns and hamlets, as the English were in the habit of doing." In 1649, when the Province was "in a very poor and most low condition," the commonality of New Netherlands, in a petition addressed to "The States General," prayed for a suitable municipal government. They referred to the case of New England, saying; "neither Patroons, Lords, nor Princes, are known there, only the people." "Each town, no matter how small, hath its own court and jurisdiction, also a voice in the capitol, and elects its own officers." (*New York Col. Doc.* 1:260, 266.) New Netherland became New York in 1664, and in 1673 the authorities in their instructions say: "The sheriff and schepens shall have power to conclude on some ordinances for the welfare and peace of the inhabitants of their district, such as laying out highways,

setting off lands and gardens, and in like manner what appertains to agriculture, observance of the sabbath, erecting churches, school houses, or similar public works." The municipal forms named in the laws subsequently to this period are county, city, town, parish, manor and precinct. Though the Governor appointed the mayors, and some of the officers of the cities, yet the freeholders chose the aldermen. In the towns and precincts the people chose their officers. (*New York Laws, Ed. 1772.*) Towns were authorized by town grants or patents conferring municipal powers, and an act (1762) creating two precincts authorizes the choice of one precinct clerk, one supervisor, two assessors, one collector, three overseers of the poor, three fence viewers, one pound master; and on certain contingencies, "four constables and six overseers of the highways." They were to be chosen annually "by the voices of the inhabitants" assembled in town-meeting.

The municipalities of New York, overcoming all local obstacles, developed into institutions scarcely inferior in efficiency and influence to the municipalities of New England.

The municipality in New England was the simplest of all the municipal forms and the best adapted to develop the republican idea.

Valuable contributions to the history of the towns of New England may be found in a "Note" to the case of *Commonwealth vs. Roxbury*, by our associate, Hon. Horace Gray, in the Massachusetts Report of 1857; in an Essay by Hon. Joel Parker, entitled "The Origin, Organization, and Influence of the Towns of New

England," printed in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society of January 1866; in a paper entitled "Local Law Historically Considered," in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for January and April, 1870, by Hon. William C. Fowler; and in the last report of the Council already referred to. These contributions contain full information as to the origin of our towns, the powers conferred upon them, the spirit in which they were administered, and their influence.

The form of government by selectmen and other officers chosen annually in town-meetings, was adopted earliest in Massachusetts. The General Court first authorized, or incorporated, towns, and assigned to them certain duties without prescribing the rules by which the inhabitants were to be governed in discharging those duties. The inhabitants met in town-meetings and there agreed upon the details of local affairs. The difficulty of reaching conclusions and the number of the meetings required to transact the business proved onerous. In 1633, the inhabitants of Dorchester designated twelve of their number to meet once a week to consider these local matters, but they were to have no greater voice in deciding a case than any of the inhabitants who might choose to meet with them. The plan did not work well. The inhabitants of Charlestown for five years had transacted their municipal business in town-meetings, when, in 1634, they empowered a committee to lay out any lots and make any rates for that year; also a committee of three "to be at town-meetings and assist in ordering these affairs." The next step was the adoption of what is called, on the records, an order, in the following

terms: the original of which, with the signatures, is preserved :—

“An order made by the inhabitants of Charlestowne at a full meeting for the government of the Town by Selectmen.

“In consideration of the great trouble and chearg of the inhabitants of Charlestowne by reason of the frequent meeting of the townsmen in generall and y^e by reason of many men meeting things were not so easely brought unto a joynt issue. It is therefore agreed by the sayde townesmen ioyntly that these eleven men whose names are written on the other syde, (wth the advice of Pastor and Teacher desired in any case of conscience,) shall entreat of all such business as shall conscerne the Townsmen, the choice of officers excepted, and what they or the greater part of them shall conclude of the rest of the towne willingly to submit unto as their owne proper act, and these 11 to continue in this employment for one yeare next ensuing the date hereof being dated this : 10th of February 1634 (1635).”

This is the earliest document known to be in existence shewing the formation of the Board of Selectmen. The plan was found to work so well that the General Court of Massachusetts embodied it in its legislation, created other officers and provided for their choice by the people. The action of the settlers of New Netherland, already cited, shews how the fame spread of a municipal government in which “only the people” were known.

In the interesting order of the inhabitants of Charlestown there is no reference to a superior authority. This is also the case, a few years subsequently, in the agreements to be “incorporated together into a town fellowship” of the inhabitants in the earliest towns in Connecticut and New Hampshire, before there was a charter to act under or a general assembly to confer powers. Thus the planters of New Haven (1639) united in a covenant in which they say

"that as in matters that concerne the gathering of a church so likewise in all public affairs that concern civil order, as choice of magistrates and officers, making and repealing laws, dividing allotments of inheritance, and all things of like nature, we would always be ordered by the rules which the scriptures hold forth to us," &c. In the beginnings of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, there is a similar absence of any reference to any superior political power. In like manner the settlers of Dover, Exeter, and other towns in New Hampshire, entered into agreements to become towns, or to set up among themselves "such government as should be to their best discerning." The spirit of independence manifested in these proceedings, and the letter of the agreements, have occasioned several writers to draw from them the important inference, that the planters acknowledged neither King, Lords, nor Parliament, or dependence on any political power; in a word, were so many sovereignties.

There were other agreements in this early period to form governments or towns in which those who signed them acknowledged themselves subject to the law. This was the case of the memorable covenant at Cape Cod in 1620, in which the Pilgrims said that they acted "in the name and as the loyal subjects of the King." The second agreement at Pocasset, Rhode Island, reads: "We whose names are underwritten do acknowledge ourselves the legal subjects of His Majesty King Charles, and in his name do hereby bind ourselves into a civil body politic, and do submit unto his laws according to matters of justice." (*Arnold's History of Rhode Island*, 1: 133.)

These early proceedings, in relation to the formation of

towns, are to be viewed in connection with the general scope of the colonists, as it became manifested when their undertaking passed from the stage of the temporary and provisional into that of a permanent establishment of order; and this is conclusive to the point that they did not consider their civil state settled until they were authorized to exercise powers of government under the crown; or had grounded them on the basis of constitutional law.

The theory that the early planters, in forming towns, asserted sovereign powers, has been pressed in modern times to serve a turn in the courts of law. In the case of *Webster vs. the town of Harwinton*, it was contended by the counsel that the whole history of Connecticut shews that the power of the state is but the aggregate of the towns, rather than that the authority of the towns is parcelled out from the power of the state; and several historians were cited to sustain this point. But the court, in its opinion, remarked that these views were expressed by the writers without sufficient examination or reflection, and are not correct in principle or sustained by our colonial records, or by any adjudication of our courts; and pronounced the judgment that the towns of Connecticut "have no original or inherent power whatever. All their powers are either expressly granted by the legislative power of the state or are such as are necessary to the performance of duties as territorial or municipal corporations." The court remarked as to the cases cited of the origin of the towns, that "the towns of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, which originally constituted the colony of Connecticut, were not corporations by the proper sense of the term, previous to the constitution of

1639;" and were first made corporations by the act of the General Court. That these inhabitants of Connecticut had no intention of creating distinct sovereignties is clear enough from the petition which, a few years later, they addressed to Charles II., and the proceedings under the charter of 1662 which united New Haven and Connecticut; for their expression of loyalty was in a high degree full and fervent.

This glance at the American municipality shews that the custom became general of conferring on the residents of a district the power to manage its local affairs, or to make by-laws and choose officers to execute them. The responsibility of local officials to the people was a guaranty of faithfulness.

There was also from the beginning the great fact of the public meeting,—a vital element in self-government. The right to hold such meetings, and discuss political measures, was assumed in the colonies, when it was unknown elsewhere. They were usually held at the South in localities where the county courts held their sessions, and in New England in the Town House, or place of municipal meetings. The custom was in full exercise at the time of the Revolution, and its influence was powerfully felt from the time of the stamp act. The action of the counties of Virginia and other southern colonies, in support of the American cause, was as bold, free and determined as that of the towns of New England.

There was also the important feature of local courts established in each municipal district for the hearing of small causes, with a jurisdiction as wide as the territorial limits, and with the aim of having them as convenient to a

neighborhood as practicable. A remark of Hening as to Virginia is applicable to all the colonies. "The leading principle seems to have been to carry justice to the doors of the inhabitants." (*Hening 1, Paper XVII.*)

This spectacle of self-government, or faithful application of the republican idea, was, with few exceptions, looked upon with jealousy by the men in power in England; and the assemblies were continuously required to defend the customs that had grown into rights, especially their municipal freedom, in opposition to the aggressions of the prerogative. They were accustomed to take the ground that as British subjects they were entitled to English liberties; and to urge that their government was formed according to the common and fundamental law of England. The General Court of Massachusetts, in defending these prestiges, cited in 1686 the words of The Great Charter, "all cities and towns shall have their liberties and customs." The Governor and council of Virginia, in 1656, assented to an act of the Burgesses, "so far as it shall be agreeable to *Magna Charta*:" and the Burgesses in reply said that "they could not see any prohibition in *Magna Charta*." Thus the Great Charter was early appealed to as though it were in force in the colonies, and the common law was claimed so far as it was adapted to their condition. The action of the assemblies, so far from being vague and indefinite as to position and aim, appears clear and fixed; not that they were able to draw accurately the line between the colonial or local and the imperial or national, or wise enough to say exactly how it ought to run; for this was a difficult problem to solve; but their position always was one of loyalty to the law or the constitution, and their aims,

as to what they claimed for their assemblies and municipalities, were held by them to be perfectly consistent with the obligations they owed to the crown or the nation.

The municipality was the primordial political unit in which the republican idea was embodied at the time of the Declaration of Independence. The American, in applying this idea, was not isolated, or in the state of nature about which theorists speculate, but he was joined by the tie of law to the institutions of the family and society in which man is appointed to live; by the same tie he was joined, in obligations as well as in rights, to the municipality and the commonwealth from which he received the comforts of neighborhood and the need of personal protection; and, by the oath of allegiance to the crown, he was bound to a great nation which met the natural sentiment of a common country to love and to serve.

The training in political things, supplied in the municipality and in the general assembly, in which questions of taxation and its objects were discussed and decided, qualified those who took part in it to act in a wider sphere. To such, the idea of basing political rights on kinship had become as utterly strange and monstrous as the idea of basing them on local contiguity was to the primitive world. In a word, this training, in these free local spheres, constituted the preparation that was necessary before there was, and it is probable, before there could be, the great creation of a self-sustaining Republican Government for the nation.

Respectfully submitted for the Council.

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.

Report of the Treasurer.

THE Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report for the six months ending October 19th, 1870.

The Librarian's and General Fund April 25, 1870, was \$27,777.81

Received for dividends and interest since, 1,232.53

29,010.34

Paid salaries and incidental expenses since, 991.20

Present amount of this Fund, . . . \$28,019.14

The Collection and Research Fund, April 25, 1870, was \$12,712.15

Received for dividends and interest since, 542.10

13,254.25

Paid for part of Librarian's salary and for
incidentals, . . . 347.35

Present amount of this Fund, . . . 12,906.90

The Bookbinding Fund, April 25, 1870, was . . 9,789.82

Received for dividends and interest since, . 414.68

10,204.50

Paid for binding and part of Asst. Librarian's
salary, . . . 608.17

Present amount of this Fund, . . . 9,596.33

The Publishing Fund, April 25, 1870, was . . 10,005.11

Received for dividends and interest since, . 392.07

From Hon. E. Torrey, of Fitchburg, as ad-
dition to Fund, . . . 100.00

* 10,497.18

Paid for Publication of semi-annual report, 152.42

Present amount of this Fund, . . . 10,344.76

Amount carried forward, . . . \$60,867.13

Amount brought forward,		\$80,867.13
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , April 25, 1870, was	9,179.92	
Received for interest since,	286.65	
Present amount of the Fund,		\$9,466.57
<i>The Isaac Davis Book Fund</i> , April 25, 1870, was	656.71	
Received for interest since,	15.00	
	671.71	
Paid for Books,	23.96	
Present amount of the Fund,		647.75
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , April 25, 1870, was	1,002.20	
Received for interest since,	30.00	
Present amount of the Fund,		1,032.20
Total of the seven Funds,		\$72,013.65
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement,		\$563.65

INVESTMENTS.

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$14,500.00
Railroad Stock,	5,500.00
Railroad Bonds,	5,700.00
United States Bonds,	1,300.00
City Bonds,	1,000.00
Cash,	19.14
	<u>\$28,019.14</u>

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$4,200.00
Railroad Stock,	800.00
Railroad Bonds,	4,800.00
United States Bonds,	2,550.00
City Bonds,	500.00
Cash,	56.90
	<u>\$12,906.90</u>

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$5,700.00
Railroad Stock,	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds,	2,000.00
United States Bonds,	800.00
Cash,	96.33
	<u>\$9,596.33</u>

Amount carried forward, \$50,522.37

Amount brought forward, . . . \$50,522.37
The Publishing Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock,	\$1,800.00
Railroads Bonds,	4,000.00
United States Bonds,	3,000.00
City Bonds,	1,000.00
Note,	500.00
Cash,	44.76
	<hr/> \$10,344.76

The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—

Railroad Bonds,	\$700.00
United States Bonds,	500.00
City Bonds,	8,000.00
Cash,	266.57
	<hr/> \$9,466.57

The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—

City Bonds,	500.00
United States Bonds,	100.00
Cash,	47.75
	<hr/> \$647.75

The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—

City Bonds,	\$1,000.00
Cash,	32.20
	<hr/> \$1,032.20

Total of the seven Funds,	<hr/> <hr/> \$72,013.65
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Respectfully submitted,

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, October 19, 1870.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the Investments, and find them as stated, and they are safely and judiciously made.

ISAAC DAVIS,
 EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

MATTERS have gone on at the library in the usual way during the last six months, and without occurrences of a peculiar or demonstrative character. Those familiar with the operation of such institutions will understand the quiet utilities of the daily routine, but it is not easy to specify or describe them. Mr. Barton has employed his uncommon faculty of arrangement and organization in bringing together things that ought to be associated; in making wholes out of parts; in furnishing work for the binder; and in providing materials for profitable exchange. With his quick eye and retentive memory he is often rewarded by detecting in a mass of apparent rubbish the missing numbers of a newspaper or magazine, or fragments that will help to complete some imperfect document or historical record.

The accessions, if not extraordinary in number, are far from being unsatisfactory in their amount and value. They consist of 717 books, 1492 pamphlets, and 142 semi-annual files of unbound newspapers, which are *donations*.

There have also been received, *by exchange*, 82 volumes and 54 pamphlets, and *from the binder*, 273 volumes; making the total increase 1072 books, 1550 pamphlets, and 142 files of unbound newspapers.

No books by direct purchase come into this account. Yet publications relating to questions which it is the business of the Society to consider, are very numerous just now, and the temptation is strong to apply our means in that direction to the extent that their restrictions will permit.

About the time of the commemoration by this Society of the lapse of half a century from the date of its foundation, attention was called to the remarkable changes taking place in the position of our country with regard to the general subject of Archæology. This has usually been termed the **NEW WORLD**, and has been commonly believed to possess no relics or records of human history, to be placed by the side of the antiquities of the eastern hemisphere. It was supposed to have been first inhabited at a much later period, and that no development had here been experienced beyond a low type of civilization, which was probably not indigenous, and was of limited extent. There are scientific facts in Natural History which seemed to accord with the idea of a later creation, or introduction, on our soil, of some of the primitive forms of animal life. Certain ancient types of fishes, long extinct in the other hemisphere, are still extant in our lakes. The gigantic monsters of paleozoic periods apparently continued on this continent to a comparatively recent date, and were even associated with man not many generations back. There were native races here of unknown origin, whose simple monuments and meagre traditions, it was admitted, were very desirable to preserve and to interpret, and thus there were materials for archæological investigation of a limited kind, and objects of inquiry of a limited interest; but there were

believed to be no records, and no relics of art, from which could be derived important contributions to the history of man.

There have always been, it is true, individual observers who have been convinced that whatever advancement in social arts and refinements had occurred in this country was purely of native origin, unaided by foreign influences; and that the numerous dialects, and at the same time uniform structure of the languages, were indicative of a very remote antiquity for the native races. But the general tendency has been to ascribe the existing evidences of ancient civilization to an intrusive people, accidentally or purposely reaching these shores from other lands, and giving an impress more or less durable to the aboriginal population; or else themselves first planting this virgin continent, and experiencing the decay that ordinarily attends unrenewed and unsustained colonization.

Mexican and Peruvian traditions were supposed to point to the chance arrival of persons of a superior intelligence some centuries before, who had imparted to those nations whatever knowledge of arts and science they possessed; while both their industrial arts and their abstract science, stripped of the exaggerations of the earlier discoverers and narrators, were believed to exhibit an actual social condition but slightly raised above the savage life everywhere prevalent in the country.

Implements and ornaments of stone, or crude metal, found abundantly at the sites of Indian villages, were not often associated with any theory of the historical progress of the human race, or regarded in any other light than as manifestations of the rudeness of the Savages who used

them. The phrase "Age of Stone" had not obtained the significance it has since acquired; and flint axes and arrow-heads, associated with geological phenomena, had not been classed among the most important exponents of the condition of mankind, the world over, in primitive or prehistoric ages.

It was just when our Society was engaged in reviewing the incidents and fruits of the first half century of its existence, and considering the possible or probable objects of future studies, that a revolution in archaeological science and speculation, affecting all parts of the world, and our country especially, became apparent. Prof. Agassiz had just announced, authoritatively, that the oldest geological formations were on this continent, which, from that circumstance, it might be inferred was soonest prepared for habitation. The discoveries in the Swiss lakes were attracting universal attention, and utensils and weapons of stone became objects of interest to antiquaries in a new and greatly enlarged sense. Research and discovery advanced so rapidly that it seemed only necessary to investigate the lakes and caves of Europe anywhere, or to dig in the soil, in order to bring to light the remains of a people resembling our aborigines in their arts and habits of life.

These developments have opened new fields for archaeological exploration, not confined to the slow movements of scientific bodies, but creating an animated and exciting literary specialty of a popular character, devoted to primeval or prehistoric phenomena. The relics of original population here have acquired a justly enhanced interest and value, as

monuments, not only of local arts and manner of life, but of a universal type of primeval history. We are importing from the so called Old World flint hatchets and arrow heads, hardly distinguishable from those of native collections, to aid us in the study of our own antiquities; and from these stones, which have more than *sermons* in them, has sprung a literature, already voluminous, which we need to procure for a proper comprehension of what and how much such rude utensils may possibly signify.

At the point of time of this Society's semi-centennial period, the year 1863, when Agassiz announced in the *Atlantic Monthly* that the Laurentian Hills, on the northern boundary of the United States, were the oldest dry land in the known world, these States were ageing rapidly in the experience of military conquests and devastations, such as furnish most of the materials of history; at once vindicating their maturity of manhood and establishing a position of equality with the most ancient nations. In the same year, 1863, a discovery was made that is, perhaps, destined to unlock the mysterious records that are concealed beneath the hideous hieroglyphics of Mexico and Central America. A manuscript professing to contain a key to the phonetic alphabet of the Mayas of Yucatan was found by the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg in the library of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, attached to an unpublished description of Yucatan written by Diego de Landa, the first Bishop of the country. The Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg is an enthusiastic antiquary, who, in 1858 and 1859, printed four bulky volumes on the history of the civilized nations of Mexico and Central America, and had thus been led to careful

and critical researches among Spanish archives, and other depositories of documents relating to Spanish America. In his hands the discovery has assumed the most startling proportions. He claims to have mastered the principles of interpretation there pointed out, and that if the pictorial records of the Mexicans, which were superstitiously destroyed by the Spaniards on the supposition that they related merely to the forms and ceremonies of idolatrous worship, were now extant, the geological and civil events of the antediluvian world would be distinctly revealed. Fortunately a few specimens of these records have been preserved in some of the great libraries of Europe; and the sculptured temples of Palenqué, and other Central American ruins, are covered with similar inscriptions. "The alphabet and signs explained by Bishop Landa," says the excited Abbé, "have been to me a Rosetta Stone. Now nothing is wanting. I am master of all the inscriptions, in spite of the numerous variations in each character; and the same key which has enabled me to read the Manuscript Troano has served for the Dresden Manuscript, and the Mexican Manuscript No. 2 of the Bibliothèque Impériale, as well as for the inscriptions of Palenqué and the monoliths of Copan." He has printed the Landa manuscript, and several *brochures* of his own relating to that subject, and a large work, issued in 1868, of 463 pages large 8vo, entitled "Four Letters Upon Mexico: An absolute explanation of the Hieroglyphic system of Mexico, the end of the Age of Stone, the temporary Glacial Epoch, the commencement of the Age of Bronze, the origin of the civilization and the Religions of Antiquity, derived from the Teo-Amoxtli and other

Mexican documents."* A scientific Commission upon the subject of Mexican and Central American linguistics, of which the Abbé was a member, was appointed by the French Government; and, under the direction of the Minister of Instruction, two large volumes, edited by the Abbé, on behalf of the Commission, were published from the Imperial press in 1869.

The "Four Letters" I had already obtained for the Isaac Davis alcove of books relating to Spanish America, and with the consent of Col. Davis had ordered the last work, the cost of which in paper covers is twenty dollars; but owing to the condition of things in Paris it cannot be procured at present. It contains the "Manuscript Troano," with explanations and studies upon the graphic system and language of the Mayas. ("Etudes sur le système graphique et la langue des Mayas.")

We have, however, in letters from the Abbé to various persons, which have been printed, a statement of some of the matters contained in his interpretation of these marvelous inscriptions. In a letter to M. Léon de Rosny, which was printed at Paris last year, after describing some of the sources of his information, he proceeds: "Now you will ask what do these inscriptions say? Is their secret important to know? Ah, well! They confirm, point by point, with details without number, what I have advanced from the Codex Chimalpopoca, and the original documents of Lord Kingsborough's collection, in my four letters upon

* "Quatre Lettres sur Le Mexique. Exposition absolue du Système Hiéroglyphique Mexicain, la fin de l'Age de Pierre, Époque Glaciare Temporaire, commencement de l'Age de Bronze, Origines de la Civilization et des Religions de l'Antiquité, d'après le Teo-Amoxtil et autres documents Mexicains, etc."

Mexico. They contain a history of the cataclysm, perhaps of the cataclysms, (for I have not yet had time to examine all) which caused the depression of a part of ancient America, particularly that which covered the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea as far as the Oronoco, and extending some hundreds of leagues towards Africa and Europe. In the first series of the *MS. Troano* you will find the entire history of the rise of the mountains and the sinking of the ancient land. In the second the narrative details the rise of the Little Antilles." Attached to the letter are two plates of portions of the manuscript, with the interpretations, and in referring to them the Abbé says: "You have a complete demonstration of my discovery in the subjoined pages from the *MS. Troano*, that I have the honor to communicate, with a translation of the symbols and hieroglyphics they present. The interpretation of the two plates will serve to dissipate all doubts, and to convince you, after having read them, that it is not without reason that I have proclaimed my *Eureka*. You will have complete proof that I have succeeded in raising the veil that for so many centuries has covered the mysterious history engraved upon the antediluvian palaces of Palenqué."

His claims, as stated in this and later letters, embrace the discovery of dates in chronology, "perfectly established," which transcend the most ancient history of Egypt; an historical revelation of the lost island of Atlantis, famed in classical traditions, and of the long-continued intercourse between Europe and America interrupted by the subsidence of that intermediate mass of land; with a vast amount of information respecting the

geological condition of the *Eastern Hemisphere* during and immediately following the glacial period.

In July last, Mr. L. Harper sent to the "New York World," from Brussels, a translation of a letter from the Abbé to himself, with an enthusiastic expression of his own personal confidence in the truth of the Abbé's assertions. This letter contains new particulars, and a more definite and freer statement of points referred to in previous correspondence. It is declared that the Mexican annals "go backward, by periods of thirteen years, to about 10,500 years before our Christian era. They begin when man was still a savage, in the middle of the glacial period. The regions where they especially present men in those remote times are the inter-Atlantic countries extending from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the Mediterranean in Europe. They are the countries which the ancients designate by the name of Atlantis, and which, like the European Mediterranean, appear to have been later the residence of the nations of the so called age of stone."

"Such," he continues, "was the first cradle of civilization; and if I rightly understand the ancient topography, it is on the Great Antilles where men first united into society; * * and since the very first centuries of civilization a lively commercial interchange was established from Quito and Yucatan to the shores of Europe and Africa."

"I can assure you that the annals which I am now about to translate (the Codex Chimalpopoca) will throw a bright light upon those periods called prehistoric, and prove, in an irrefutable manner, that the languages, civilization, arts and sciences of Egypt, India, and Persia, as well as

of Europe and Africa, proceed entirely, and without any exception, from America."

These are but specimens of the extraordinary positions assumed and maintained by the Abbé Brasseur in seven octavo and two quarto volumes, whose enormous bulk, he says, shows that he is little systematic or methodical. In fact his printed narratives have followed so closely upon the development of his supposed discoveries that there has been little time for their arrangement, or even to test their accuracy in a scientific way.

It is a singular circumstance, with curious coincidences, that, about forty years ago, another Frenchman, a member of this Society, and Professor of History and Natural Science in Transylvania University, C. S. Rafinesque, was seized with similar fancies respecting the hieroglyphics and symbols of our own tribes of Indians. He undertook to interpret the painted records of the Linapis by means of the native songs connected with them, of which they were the signs and emblems. These representations upon wood and bark and skins, and also in the form of wampum belts or strings, were common to the Chippewas, the Ottawas, the Sakis, and the Shawanis. The Osages, and many other tribes, had records of a like nature. These he conceived to constitute the peculiar graphic system of this portion of the continent, different from the Mexican, and probably imported from Asia. Pursuing his investigations among these materials, assisted by the principles of philological analysis and interpretation then prevailing with the prominent linguists of Germany, he raised on such foundations an historical superstructure not less marvellous than that of Brasseur de Bourbourg. Differing from him

in believing that American civilization was derived from Asia, Rafinesque, like the Abbé, went back almost to the beginning of things; including an account of the manners, customs, arts, and sciences, of the people of Atlantis at the time of the submersion of that country in the ocean that retains the name. His historical periods are:—First, from the dispersion of mankind to the original discovery of America, including several centuries; second, from thence to the foundation of the Western empires, including some centuries; third, from the foundation of those empires to the great Pelagian cataclysm, several centuries more; fourth, from the Pelagian cataclysm to the invasion of the Istacan nations, about twelve centuries; and fifth, from that period to the decline and fall of the Atlan and Cutan nations, and extending to the present condition of things, about thirty years. There was, he had ascertained, a great Atalan empire, whose metropolis was somewhere on the Ohio River. The monarchs of this empire often contended for supremacy with the monarchs of Africa, Europe, and Atlantis. An intercourse was kept up, more or less regularly, between all the primitive nations from the Ganges to the Mississippi, until the great catastrophe which severed the two hemispheres; the eastern nations taking it for granted that the whole American continent had sunk, as Atlantis and many Antillan islands had done.

It is impossible here to give any adequate idea of the number and variety of prehistoric facts which M. Rafinesque thought he had discovered beneath the veil of American signs and symbols. Like Brasseur de Bourbourg, though not to an equal degree, he grew voluminous in the details of his interpretations, and commenced at Phila-

delphia, in 1836, the publication of a "General History of the Earth and Mankind in the Western Hemisphere," to be comprised in twelve volumes of 300 pages each. The work was dedicated to the Geographical Society of Paris, on account of the approbation given by that body to a previous work of his on the origin of mankind. Two parts only of his American History were printed before his death, in 1840, and the publication came to an end.

I have brought together these two extraordinary and analogous cases partly for the purpose of asking the question, What do these things mean? The two systems of exegesis and their results, appear to have been wholly independent of one another in origin and progress. The Abbé does, indeed, at the end of his Four Letters on Mexico, introduce some extracts from Rafinesque, but in a shy way, and with expressions of dissent, and it is evident that no hints or suggestions came to him from his predecessor.

Shall we say that these professed discoveries and interpretations have no actual foundation whatever; that they are at the best but dreams and illusions; that these learned gentlemen are rhapsodists who have mistaken subjective visions for objective realities? They are apparently sincere and in earnest, and their conclusions seem to have arisen gradually and consistently from diligent and protracted study.

Mr. Rafinesque was a teacher of Natural History, and especially a Botanist, who came to this country in 1802, and became intimate with Rush, Barton, Bartram, and other American Naturalists. He travelled largely about the States with those habits of observation which belong to

his pursuits. In 1805 he went to Europe, and spent ten years in studying botany and antiquities in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, having his headquarters on the island of Sicily. During that time he printed a number of scientific tracts in French and Italian. In 1815 he returned to the United States and resumed his travels and observations here, and was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. In 1818 he started on a tour of two thousand miles through the great West, then comparatively little known, and for several years lived at Maysville, Ky., writing occasionally for Silliman's Journal, and other scientific publications, studying archæology, lecturing on botany, and teaching the French, Italian, and Spanish languages. In 1824 he commenced the publication of his peculiar archæological views in a preliminary essay of forty-seven pages attached to Marshall's History of Kentucky. This is entitled "Ancient Annals of Kentucky, or Introduction to the History and Antiquities of the State." At the end is an enumeration of the sites of ancient towns and monuments in that state, and it is noted that the actual number of ancient seats of population ascertained by him in North America amount to 541, of which 393 are out of Kentucky and 148 within its limits. In 1832, he started, at Philadelphia, a quarterly devoted chiefly to Historical and Natural Sciences, which continued two years, containing among its archæological and philological articles a "Tabular view of the American Generic Languages and Original Nations," and letters addressed to Champolion on the graphic systems of America, and the Glyphs of Otolum or Palenqué in Central America. In the spring of 1836, he began to

print his proposed large work, entitled "The American Nations; or Outlines of their General History," of which only two volumes were issued, and perhaps no more were written. The same year he published an account of his "Life of Travels and Researches in North America and the South of Europe." Mr. Rafinesque had long contemplated a work on the ancient monuments of the entire continent, and had been engaged for twenty years in collecting the materials. He wrote an "Introductory essay" to this, which appeared in the first number of the "American Museum," in September, 1838, and was afterwards enlarged and printed by itself. In this were many sensible and philosophical suggestions relating to the general subject. He did not adopt the opinion which some writers had advanced that America was the cradle of mankind, but regarded it as "preposterous." *

From what has here been said of Rafinesque it will be seen that his views were not hastily promulgated, or adopted without the preparation of means and opportunities for careful consideration.

Brasseur de Bourbourg was educated as an ecclesiastic at Rome, and, in 1845, came to this country to take the place of professor of ecclesiastical history in the Seminary of Quebec. From early youth he had been deeply interested

* In 1835, Col. Juan Galindo, Governor of the Province of Peten, in Central America, a gentleman of reputation as a man of science, addressed a letter to the President of our Society, and another to the Royal Society of London, calling attention to the ancient remains at Copan and Palenqué. His communication was printed in the second volume of our Society's Transactions. He therein says "The Indian human race of America I must assert to be the most ancient on the globe." "To the primeval civilization of America we must assign a great and indefinite antiquity; the colonies, or remnants of these anciently enlightened people, passing to the eastern coasts of Asia, commenced the civilization of Japan and China."

in Mexican history and antiquities ; and at the end of the year 1846 he returned to Rome and commenced the study of the documents in the library of the Vatican, where he examined those Mexican pictorial records which are embraced in the great work of Lord Kingsborough. In 1848 he went to Mexico, having for his object the exploration of antiquities, but holding the position of chaplain of the French Legation. Thus situated, and since as a member of the French Commission in the reign of Maximilian, he had at his command whatever the country could furnish, monumental or documentary, for his instruction ; and applied himself to the acquisition of languages and dialects required for a thorough understanding of his materials. From 1851 to the present time he has been engaged in writing and printing upon his favorite themes ; but it was not till 1863, as before mentioned, that he became possessed of the key to Mexican and Central American inscriptions contained in the manuscript of Bishop Landa.

Here again we find the highest and best means and opportunities for information conjoined with zealous and long-continued application of mind to qualifying studies.

And in a third instance, that of Col. Galindo, we also note the remarkable influence of these remains and inscriptions in conjuring up before the mind of the observer pictures of events and circumstances occurring in the remotest periods of time, looming grandly, if dimly, like Ossianic figures, through the mists of oblivion.

According to the doctrine of probabilities there should be some truth beneath a coincidence even of errors. There are extremes of incredulity not less than extremes of

credulity ; and perhaps, in cases like this, it is wisest to wait for the pendulum to gain its poise, seeking more light and remaining open to conviction.

Notwithstanding the *quasi*-public sanction which the last work of the Abbé Brasseur derives from its official and costly publication by the Imperial Government, the French *Savans*, and one at least of the author's original colleagues in the Scientific Commission, are not prepared to endorse his interpretations of the Mexican manuscripts, although I am not aware that the practicability of an interpretation by means of Bishop Landa's key has been denied. A circular letter has been received from Léonce Augrand, a member of the Commission, addressed to the President of this Society, in which he objects to the use that has been made of his name by the Abbé, notwithstanding a formal expression, in writing, of his refusal to share in the responsibility of a work in which he had taken no part, and which he deemed to be premature. The closing passage of the letter is as follows (being translated) :—

“ So then, without wishing in any manner to pass a judgment that I have no authority to express upon the proper work of the Abbé Brasseur, I think it right for me to repel all complicity (*solidarité*) with him in a book that I have neither made nor contributed to, such as it is.”

“ Consequently, and in case that the paragraph where I am named (page rv. lines 9 to 17 of the Introduction) has not been suppressed in the copies that come under your observation, or at least annulled by the insertion of a slip in place of the leaf for which it should be substituted, I permit myself, Mr. President, to disavow here, before you, and before the eminent association that you represent, all construction of the passage in question from which can result for me any responsibility whatever for a work

that is not mine, which has not been executed as I expected it to be, and for which, therefore, I acknowledge no accountability in regard to its title or any of its parts."

This last and most remarkable of the Abbé's publications has received little notice in this country, where it might be expected to attract the most attention and to create the highest interest. Learned societies have not found time or inclination to subject its contents to consideration and criticism, and competent scholars are only beginning to prepare themselves for a candid estimate of their value. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of Philadelphia, who has written ably on the symbolism and mythology of the red race of America, and upon native dialects and legends, and acquired a prominent reputation in these fields of inquiry, has also printed an essay on the Phonetic Alphabet of Yucatan. He has likewise discussed before the American Philosophical Society the peculiarities and mutual relations of the Maya group of languages, comprehending as dialects the Yucatan, the Quiché, and several other varieties. Admitting that the ardor and devotion of the Abbé Brasseur deserve the highest praise, he regards his theories as untenable and groundless. His faith in the discovery that Mexico and Central America possessed a true phonetic alphabet has thus all the more weight. He accepts the key found in Bishop Landa's manuscript as genuine, and thinks he has tested it sufficiently to prove its truth and practical use, which he illustrates by examples. In his remarks before the Philosophical Society, he says of the Maya languages, that "they not merely were the dialects of the most cultivated branch of all the red race, but they

exhibit certain linguistic traits, allying them strangely to the more perfected tongues of the Old World."

"In these languages is found the only native American literature. The Mayas used a phonetic alphabet as well as ideographic writing, and thus preserved their chronicles and traditions for many centuries anterior to the discovery."

In another place he observes, that the only serious difficulty which is at present in the way of interpretation, is our want of knowledge of the ancient Maya language. But even this obstacle is only temporary, as there are in manuscript two copies of a most complete and carefully composed dictionary of the Maya, written about 1650, one of which is in the library of the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Hermann Berendt, whom some of our members have met in Worcester and at Cambridge, an accomplished German scholar, who has studied the Maya in Yucatan and Mexico, is now engaged in deciphering the inscriptions among the ruins of their ancient cities. Mr. Porter C. Bliss, recently appointed Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Mexico, who was educated among our northern Indians, and has been long familiar with Spanish America, has declared his intention to devote his time and means to the same interpretations, and has asked the aid and encouragement of Scientific and Antiquarian Societies.

There is therefore reason to hope that the light for which we wait will ere long be vouchsafed to us; and while so many competent workers are engaged among those grander and richer relics of aboriginal art, this Society may gratefully acknowledge the services of its associates, Professor Salisbury and Colonel Whittlesey, in their efforts to save the symbols and devices of a ruder people, inscribed upon

the rocks, or built of earth on the soil of the mysterious West, from absolute and irretrievable loss. These simple signs and figures were doubtless also made for a purpose, and we need not wholly despair that the history they contain will ultimately be revealed.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. HAVEN,

Librarian.

Donors and Donations.

- JOSEPH DRAPER, M.D., Worcester.—Thirty-one pamphlets.
- ROBERT CLARKE, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.—“Drake's Pioneer Life in Kentucky;” “Col. Smith's Captivity with the Indians, 1755–59;” “The Court Sermon,” 1674; “Cincinnati in 1859;” “Early Annals of Cincinnati,” 1841; and six choice pamphlets.
- MISS C. A. JENNISON, Worcester.—Five books; thirty pamphlets; and a Collection of Manuscript Sermons.
- REV. GEORGE ALLEN, Worcester.—Ten valuable books; four pamphlets; one engraving; and one chart.
- GEORGE M. WOODWARD, Esq., Worcester.—One book; and sixty-five pamphlets.
- GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Esq., Putnam, Conn.—Three books; and incomplete files of the “Moravian,” and “the Dry Goods Reporter,” for 1856.
- HENRY C. RICE, Esq., Worcester.—Twenty-three books; and sixty-one pamphlets.
- REV. JOHN J. POWELL, Worcester.—“Annals of the Propagation of the Faith,” for May and July, 1870.
- NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester.—His “Address before the Worcester Lyceum and Natural History Association;” seventy-five pamphlets; forty English and American magazines; and the “Christian Union” for 1870.
- JAMES BENNETT, Esq., Leominster. Seventeen Boston Directories; and three miscellaneous books, 4to.
- FREDERICK J. BARNARD, Esq., Worcester.—Three books.
- CHARLES HAMILTON, Printer, Worcester.—Seventeen town Reports; “L'Etendard National;” and a collection of handbills.

BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.—Six books and seven pamphlets, to complete a set of their documents.

MR. C. R. B. CLAFLIN, Worcester.—Six pamphlets; and a collection of card photographs.

HON. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg.—Two books; and twenty seven pamphlets.

GODDARD & NYE, Printers, Worcester.—Specimens of Printing.

MR. J. G. SMITH, Worcester.—Ten books; twenty pamphlets; a collection of early numbers of the *Massachusetts Spy*; and two engraved portraits.

E. H. GOSS, Esq., Melrose.—Fourteen pamphlets.

REV. DAVID WESTON, Worcester.—Twenty-five pamphlets.

ABRAHAM FIRTH, Esq., Boston.—Twenty-three pamphlets.

HON. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., Worcester.—A collection of invitations and cards.

THE LIBRARIAN.—One hundred and ninety-nine books; two hundred and thirty pamphlets; one map; and the *Boston Journal*; and *Worcester Spy*, for 1870.

REV. WM. R. HUNTINGTON, Worcester.—Ten pamphlets.

HON. FRANCIS H. DEWEY, Worcester.—Seventy-six pamphlets.

JOEL MUNSELL, Esq., Albany, N. Y.—Thirteen pamphlets.

MISS HARRIET KINNICUTT, Worcester.—Sixty-five books; and twenty-five pamphlets.

MRS. H. P. STURGIS, Boston.—Nine pamphlets; and files of eight English and American newspapers.

THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.—Seventeen books; and seventy-seven pamphlets.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE
SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN BOSTON.

APRIL 26, 1871.



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PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING APRIL 26, 1871, AT THE HALL OF THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

THE President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN G. METCALF, M.D., was chosen Recording Secretary *pro tempore*, and sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

Mr. HAVEN, on behalf of the Council, read their report.

The reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian were submitted and read as parts of the report of the Council.

On motion of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, the reports were accepted and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

The following names of gentlemen proposed for election to membership were presented by the Council: Rev. ROBERT C. WATERSTON, of Boston; ROBERT CLARKE, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio; ISAAC SMUCKER, Esq., of Newark, Ohio; Col. JOHN D. WASHBURN, of Worcester; HENRY WHEATLAND, M.D., of Salem.

A vote having been taken by ballot, they were unanimously elected.

EDWARD JARVIS, M.D., read portions of an article prepared by him, on the statistics of Emigration.

On motion of CHARLES DEANE, Esq., it was voted that Dr. JARVIS be requested to furnish an abstract of his valuable paper for publication.

Remarks were made by the President, calling attention to the recent publication by the Academy of the life and works of Count Rumford, prepared by Rev. GEORGE ELLIS, D.D.; followed by statements and explanations from Dr. ELLIS himself.

The meeting was then dissolved.

JOHN G. METCALF,

Recording Secretary

pro tempore.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

IN presenting their Semi-Annual Report, at this the usual period, the Council would, in the first place, refer to the reports of the Librarian and the Treasurer, as containing the details of progress in the library, and the present state of the society's finances. These have been adopted by the Council as parts of their own report. It is believed that they will be found to exhibit a satisfactory degree of advancement in the library, and a favorable condition of the funds with reference to their safe and profitable investment.

The property of the society has been carefully and skilfully managed by the Treasurer, and in other ways shows a gratifying, if moderate increase. Contributions to the Publishing Fund are slowly enlarging that indispensable foundation. A gift of a hundred dollars, from Hon. EBENEZER TORREY, was mentioned in the last report, and the same amount has since been received from Mr. EDWARD L. DAVIS.* It is not safe to say beforehand what we shall do when our means are sufficient; but no small store of valuable material for publication, has accumulated in the society's archives. Without the resource derived from

*Since the completion of this report an additional sum of fifty dollars has been contributed to the fund, by Andrew Bigelow, D.D., of Boston.

assessment upon members, and with the policy of a liberal distribution of published matter, large or frequent issues are not at present practicable. The Council have long been desirous to provide for a new edition of the "History of Printing in America," compiled by the first President of the Society, Isaiah Thomas, LL.D. The work is now rarely to be purchased and commands a high price. A revised copy was left by the author, with a view to republication, and considerable additional manuscript matter had also been collected, some of which may probably be used with advantage. It is supposed that a portion at least of the expense of printing may be reimbursed by the sale of copies. Unwilling to delay the accomplishment of so desirable an object, longer than absolute necessity requires, the Council have appointed a committee, consisting of the Librarian and the Treasurer, with authority to incur such expense as may be requisite in preparing the matter, and to contract with a suitable publisher for carrying the work through the press. This committee is, of course, secondary and only accessory to the Standing Committee of Publication.

The Council desire to express a grateful acknowledgment of the effective services of Hon. George F. Hoar, Member of Congress from Worcester, in procuring from the departments at Washington, a large number of public documents required to complete our series, and also for obtaining from the library of Congress a volume of the Worcester Spy, of the year 1776, which was loaned to Mr. Peter Force nearly thirty-three years ago. Other newspapers of great value, borrowed at the same time, were recovered with a good deal of effort not long before Mr. Force's

death, but the volume above mentioned was not found at that time. It passed to the National Library with Mr. Force's collections, and through earnest and judicious attention to the matter by Mr. Hoar, has been surrendered on the receipt of proper evidence of our title.

Although deprived of a place in the list of institutions to which the publications of Congress are distributed under a late provision, by the action of a former representative, Mr. Thayer, in selecting the city library for that privilege, our claims, through a Resolve passed in 1814, have never been absolutely denied. Yet it is necessary from time to time to call attention to them, and to press them, in order to secure their continued recognition. Thus it is that the aid of an efficient friend at Court is found requisite for maintaining that important department of our library. Thanks are also due to Hon. John C. B. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, for many favors, such as his position enables him to render.

There is little new to report as having recently occurred in the general or the special provinces of Archæology. The extraordinary turn which archæological studies have taken abroad, where, of late, pre-historic remains overshadow the interest of such as are susceptible of historical elucidation, is exerting a marked influence upon similar studies in this country. In that field of inquiry (the pre-historic) we stand upon the same level; or rather the advantage is a little with us, inasmuch as some of the arts and habits of men in the unrecorded periods have been in actual use and practice before our eyes. The antiquaries of Europe are working for us, while investigating the character and condition of the primitive man, and we are furnishing

illustrations, examples, and tests, of the probable correctness of their deductions.

In the early stages of any discovery, whether scientific or historical; while the phenomena developed, though significant, are few in number, the theories deduced from them are usually simple and somewhat positive. By and by unconformable facts are brought to light, and it is found that the theories which charmed by their simplicity need to be qualified, or modified materially, in order to meet the exigencies of new and varied phenomena. This truth is well illustrated in the recent attempt to indicate the stages of human progress by three distinct and definite terms, viz: the Age of Stone, the Age of Bronze, and the Age of Iron. Upon further investigation it appears that these divisions, so attractive because so simple, lose their distinctive character through numerous exceptions and transpositions. Consequently, if they are retained for their convenience in classification, it must be in a very general way, and without claim to scientific precision. Archæology abounds with instances where theories apparently well established by careful observations and well considered comparisons, repeated and continued through generations of antiquaries, have been suddenly proved to be untenable by the development of new circumstances, or of new points of view from which facts long known are to be regarded.

It is evident that the vestiges of extreme antiquity recently found in all parts of Europe, and the results of their examination, have made a revolution in the pre-historic archæology of Great Britain for instance, and that the pre-historic remains of that country, which have been so

learnedly and so satisfactorily explained in past times, have now assigned them, not unfrequently, a different origin and a different purpose. What has heretofore been written about Stone-Henge and the Druids, about Dolmens, Mounds, and Cromlechs, is to be valued more for its topographical and descriptive information than for the certainty of its theoretical conclusions.

It is equally true that many of the original conceptions and opinions of our own philosophers respecting the sources of population in America, and the nature and purpose of relics of ancient occupancy here, prove to be inconsistent with facts more newly brought to light, or seen under different and clearer aspects.

The traces of ancient semi-civilization in Mexico and Peru were formerly the themes of endless speculation aiming to show, by analogies of customs, arts, or architecture, from what eastern nation those countries must have received their culture if not their primitive inhabitants. But the very number and diversity of analogies that are found with the habits and arts, and even what are usually regarded as peculiarities, of numerous and diverse nations in other parts of the world, have destroyed the force of those ingenious processes of reasoning. It is beginning to be acknowledged that the faculties, instincts, and propensities, of human beings are limited in the extent and variety of their permutations and combinations, and under similar external influences fall into, not exactly the same, but often very similar, modes of operation. There is sufficient idiosyncrasy in the vestiges of the skill and industry of the Mexicans and Peruvians, or their predecessors if there were such, to render it probable that their culture was wholly

underived from any foreign source. It is the last and best opinion of those who have studied the subject by the light of the latest investigations, that whatever degree of civilization had been attained in America was of indigenous origin and growth.

This view, as well as many others relating to population here, has been greatly aided by the indefinite enlargement of the period during which the human race appears to have existed upon earth. When but five or six thousand years of time were allowed for the spread of mankind over the world, it was comparatively easy to enumerate the ways and approximate to the eras in which this diffusion must have been brought about. These bases of theory are taken away by removing the creation or the origination of our species to a date beyond our powers of computation.

Inquirers are still looking for physical resemblances between the primitive American and one or another of the commonly accepted types of mankind. Strong affinities with both the Mongolian and the Malay are readily observed, and it is a favorite exercise of a deductive fancy to show how easily a Mongolian tribe, or many tribes after one another, might have reached our northwest coast by Behring's Strait, or the Aleutian Islands, where there is no impediment from climate, and where intercourse occasionally takes place even now. There are remarkable analogies of customs and language among the Indians of that coast with those of the native inhabitants of the central and southern portions of the continent. The terminal *tl*, so common in Mexican words, the custom of inserting blocks of wood in the lips and ears, and that of compressing the head, which appear again in southern America, seem to

imply a former connection between the two regions. The constructive tendency of the Chinooks and Babeens, and their fondness for carving strange faces and monstrous forms, remind one more of the monuments of central and southern America than of the habits of the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains. Moreover the Aztec picture writing has been interpreted as describing a migration from that quarter; and among the Mexican terra-cottas some have been found exhibiting the process of compressing the head in the method still practised by the Indians of the Northwest. The practise itself is an Asiatic one of great antiquity.

On the other hand there are many peculiarities characteristic of the past and present races south of the gulf of Mexico, and also on both sides of the isthmus, which favor the hypothesis of derivation from or connection with the Malays of the Pacific Islands. It is evident that the same causes which peopled those islands might have led the same race in a similar way to this continent; and if we go back to the period when the continent of which those islands are apparently the remains was still entire, and when Atlantis existed in the eastern ocean, there will be little difficulty in accounting for communication between all the continents.

Writers who admit a probable course of migration to have been from the northwest along the coast of the Pacific to the extreme south, believe, some of them, that there was another current of population beginning in the South and passing to the North on the east of the Rocky Mountains, and spreading gradually in the United States to the Atlantic—the unsettled tribes reaching farthest, and those of more

stationary habitudes taking possession of the rich lands about the Gulf of Mexico and in the valley of the Ohio.

It is an objection to this theory that the pipe or calumet, which played so important a part in all the solemn and public acts of the northern Indians, was not so employed among the tribes of the southern portion of the continent.

It will now be generally conceded that the tales of the Spanish conquerors, of the advancement in civilization, the numbers and general intelligence, of the people whom they subjected or destroyed, were gross exaggerations; and that our historian, Prescott, over-estimated the trustworthiness of Spanish authors, who had apparently adopted a conventional method of writing about the acquisitions of Spain in America without, it may be, being entirely conscious of its deceptive character. The Spaniards saw much to excite their wonder, and were amazed at what they effected not less than at what they observed and experienced. Extravagance of sentiment and expression grew out of such circumstances.

There is a possible source of error in an opposite direction—that of assigning to a more ancient people a higher civilization than the Mexicans themselves possessed. There are undoubtedly remains of remarkable edifices in the forests of Central America that were not described by the Spaniards, and may have been unknown to them; but they saw structures of hewn stone laid in mortar, of great extent and beauty, then in use, and probably were not more impressed by the appearance of such as had been abandoned to decay. The general style of architecture is said, by some travellers, to be the same in all the remains, and that

it is by no means necessary to ascribe to them a fabulous age and origin. The expression and outline of many of the sculptured heads, among the oldest ruins, resemble features that are common with the Indians now living in the same neighborhood. Catherwood found among the Indians of Palenque one whose face bore a striking resemblance to those on the walls of the buildings. Dr. Berendt had with him, when he visited our institution, a boy from Yucatan, whose profile had the peculiar conformation seen in the older sculptures. The Chevalier Morelet, whose travels in Central America have just been reprinted by Mr. Squier, thought there was a tendency to over-rate the civilization of races "who had no written language, who possessed neither flocks nor beasts of burden, nor the use of iron." He remarks that "the views of Palenque have been perhaps too much eulogized. They are magnificent certainly in their antique boldness and strength; they are invested by the solitude which surrounds them with an air of indescribable but imposing grandeur;" "but I must say," he continues, "without contesting their architectural merit, that they do not justify in their details all the enthusiasm of archæologists. It is the descendants of these partially civilized Toltecs who are steadily driving the Spaniards out of Central America."

If we may trust the zealous Abbé de Bourbourg, it is not quite certain that the builders of these edifices had no written language. It was well said by Mr. Tylor, (Vice President of the International Archæological Congress of 1868), that to a certain extent human culture does progress consistently; and evidence as to the condition of any one of its departments really does authorize, in some measure,

an opinion as to its condition as a whole ; yet he shews that a people in their Stone Age may be a settled and numerous agricultural community, and that iron-makers, like the Kaffir and Hottentot tribes, may remain far below the ironless Mexicans and Peruvians. The direction and degree of development will, doubtless, depend partly upon the natural faculties and constructive tendencies of a race, and partly upon the suitableness of surrounding circumstances. It is said that iron ore is found in Africa in a state so malleable that it may be hammered directly into implements, like the crude copper of Lake Superior, from which the mound-builders made rings and axes.

Thus favorable conditions may introduce one or another of the elements of civilization without the rest, and fixed habitation necessarily gives greater finish and variety to the domestic arts whatever they may be. The assumption may nevertheless be justifiable, that in a social state entitled to the name of civilization, there will be a consistency in its prominent features.

The idea that the mound-builders (so called) were a different people from the modern Indians, and of a higher organization physically and intellectually, is still maintained by some writers. Our learned associate, Prof. Wilson, who has written so much and so well upon archæological subjects, appears to hold that opinion.

All that can really be said of the mound-builders without indulging in speculative inferences, is that the art of inclosing considerable areas of land with earthworks of regular form, (circles, squares, and parallelograms,) not uncommon in New York, nor without examples in New England, was, by the so-called mound-builders of the

Mississippi Valley, carried to a superior degree of perfection; the result, perhaps, of a gradual finish received from the hands of many generations of permanent and numerous residents in locations favorable to their increase and support, and in periods of tranquillity and leisure. That their sepulchral tumuli were lofty and numerous may, without improbability, be ascribed to the same circumstances. It has been a well known custom of the Indians to increase the height of such monuments from time to time by repeated additions of earth or stone.* These earth-works, not so peculiar in form as in accuracy of outline and excellence of finish, which certainly are impressive qualities in connection with their number and extent, are all that their makers have left as memorials of themselves above the surface of the earth. There are no evidences of picture-writing, or records of any kind, left by the mound-builders, unless the so-called turkey-track characters, described by Dr. Salisbury and Col. Whittlesey, and the effigy mounds of Wisconsin, should be attributed to them.

Their buried relics yield nothing to distinguish them more positively from the Indian of historic periods. Their pottery was little, if at all, better than the Natchez Indians are recorded to have produced in great quantity and variety, and can be easily matched by the best specimens made by modern tribes in nearly all parts of the country. We are entitled to believe that only the best utensils, and implements of peace or war, were preserved in the tombs—the favorite articles of property deposited with the remains of chiefs. It is a significant point in the question of the

* It was a saying of Confucius, "If I place a basketful of earth on a plain, and continue to do so, I am building a mountain."

advancement of the mound-builders that even their simpler ornaments, and articles of fancy or taste, do not seem to have been of general use, as they are found only in the graves of persons buried with unusual ceremony and care; while the choicest specimens of imitative skill are shown by the figures imitated to be the product of a more southern climate, with which a degree of commercial intercourse may have existed. The small number of copper axes, knives, and armlets, that have been brought to light, hammered from the crude ore, indicate no superior state of art or knowledge. Utensils, ornaments, weapons and structures, are all primitive in character and workmanship, and not beyond the executive capacity of the latest tribes, if having the advantages of stability and abundant means of living.

We may regard the sacrificial mounds, (so denominated) containing marks of fire, into which the most valuable articles had been thrown, sometimes mingled with human bones, as illustrated by the practise of later tribes in times of peril, and especially times of infectious and fatal disease. They would then cast into the flames their most valued possessions, with or without a victim, hoping thereby to appease an angry divinity; and we can imagine the celebrated inclosure near Chillicothe, where these altars are chiefly found, as indicative of a wide-spread and destructive pestilence among the ancient nations that may explain the mystery of their disappearance.

Mr. Tylor, before referred to, in his essay on the condition of pre-historic races, has taken a sensible view of the American mound-builders. Because ten bracelets of hammered copper were found to correspond closely in dimen-

sions and weight, it has been assumed that they were used as weights; and because a number of the square inclosures were ascertained to measure 1080 feet on a side, it has been held that they must have been standards of measure, and may betoken a knowledge of the means of determining angles. Mr. Tylor maintains that such inferences are not justifiable; "for the balance has never been found in use except at a much higher level of civilization than the mound remains indicate; and the second supposition is unnecessary, as a long cord and a bundle of stakes are really all the instruments required for laying out any earthwork of the mound-builders, and for copying those already constructed." He thinks the mound-builders do not appear, on the whole, to have attained to a grade of civilization much above that of some other American tribes usually reckoned as savages, although they constructed earthworks of such magnitude as could only have been produced amid a dense and settled agricultural population. Thus according with views that have heretofore been expressed in this society.

There is good evidence that the work of destruction by plague and conflict among the aborigines of this country had made great progress before the arrival of the whites. We have an instance in Massachusetts of the effects of epidemical disease in causing whole tribes to disappear as distinct bodies; and before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth the ruthless Iroquois had already extended their desolating warfare nearly to the banks of the Mississippi, and as far south as Delaware. Professor Wilson has drawn a striking picture of the degree and extent of the last exterminating agency. He remarks that "the early notices of

the first explorers, and the traditions since gathered from surviving nations, tell of many tribes that have passed away without the malign intervention of European influence." "All this," he says, "was the work of the Indian. As the curtain rises on the aboriginal nations of the forest and the prairie, we find them engaged in this exterminating warfare."* He shows by details of fact how the accounts of nations occupying a wide range of country on the shores of the great lakes, including the whole of Upper Canada and Western New York, illustrate this phase of savage life. What pestilence began, may not unfrequently have been completed by the attacks of relentless foes.†

Many of the earthworks at the west were undoubtedly intended for defence against powerful enemies, and were well adapted to the purpose. When the inclosures were first seen in the forests that covered and obscured them, they were regarded as ramparts implying scientific methods of warfare with trained and regular armies, after the manner of civilized states. The inference was at once

* Wilson's "Prehistoric Man." 2d ed. pp. 534-535.

† Captain John Smith reported, as related to him, that by a plague among the Indians, not long before the arrival of the Pilgrims, all of the Massachusetts tribe were swept away, except thirty. On these their neighbors fell and slew twenty-eight. The two remaining fled the country till the English came. 3 M. H. Coll. iii. 16.

Edward Winslow says: "Many sacrifices the Indians use, and in some cases kill children. The Nanohiggunsets (Narragansets) have a spacious house wherein only some few, that are as we may term them priests, come. Thither, at certain times, resort all their people, and offer almost all the riches they have to their gods—as kettles, skins, hatchets, beads, knives, &c., all which are cast, by the priests, into a great fire that they make in the midst of the house." He adds that the Narragansets attributed their freedom from the plague which prevailed in other places about them to this custom. 2 M. H. Coll. ix. 93-4. See also Hearne's "Journey," 206, as to a similar practise among the Chipewas.

assumed that the Scandinavians had penetrated the country and erected fortifications. The Danes! the Danes! was the explanatory cry of Dr. Mitchell, and other learned antiquaries, seeking a plausible solution of the mystery.

The archæology of the United States has now nearly worked itself free from hypotheses of occupation by the Northmen of any portion of its territory; although a few persons yet maintain that they held possession of parts of New England for more than one century.* It is a sufficient answer to this untenable opinion to mention that in so long a period, or in a briefer period, many of the Northmen must have died and have been buried; that they were a christian people, not without culture; and that in the less favorable country of Greenland they left marks of their presence in memorials of the dead by monuments and inscriptions, and in substantial buildings for worship or residence. No traces of any such remains have been found in New England. Dighton rock, the old Stone Mill at Newport, and the skeleton in armor disinterred at Fall River, have ceased to be claimed by the antiquaries of Copenhagen as proofs of the residence, more or less permanent, of their countrymen near those places. They are even more thoroughly laid aside as indications of foreign presence than the poor little Grave Creek stone, and certain implements asserted to have been found with Hebrew letters or inscriptions upon them.

It would take much time and large space to refer, even briefly, to all the archæological views and speculations relating to this country that have been corrected or disproved by better information. Some of these belong to

* J. G. Kohl, in *Maine Hist. Coll.* 2d se. vol. 1, pp. 82-3.

the physical and some to the linguistic branches of research. The first impression produced by the physical appearance of our aborigines was thus expressed by Humboldt: "The nations of America, except those which border the polar circle, form a single race, characterized by the formation of the skull, the color of the skin, the extreme thinness of the beard, and the straight glossy hair." This opinion of American physical uniformity, (the Esquimaux being excepted) was held by Robertson, Malte Brun, Lawrence, Prichard, Wiseman, and other writers, without question of its accuracy.

The doctrine of uniformity of physical and mental attributes among all the aborigines of this continent, except the Esquimaux, received a sanction and support from Dr. S. G. Morton, the author of "*Crania Americana*," "*An Inquiry into the distinctive characteristics of the aboriginal race of America*," and other works of high reputation, which for a time seemed to be decisive. His conclusions, the result of long study and investigation, especially in his favorite department of craniology, for which he had gathered materials unsurpassed in the world, were definite and positive. He declared that the American Indian, from the southern extremity of the continent to the northern limit of his range, is the same exterior man. With somewhat variable stature and complexion, his distinctive features, though variously modified, are never effaced. "The same conformity of organization is not less obvious in the osteological structure of these people, as seen in the squared or rounded head, the flattened or vertical occiput, the high cheek bones, the ponderous maxillæ, the large quadrangular orbits, and the low, receding forehead."

He includes in this description both the ancient and modern nations—the oldest skulls from Mexico and Peru being of the same type as the heads of existing savage tribes. Having settled, as he supposed, the point of uniformity, he expresses his matured conviction that, as a race, the original Americans are decidedly inferior to the Mongolian stock, with whom, spite of some resemblances, he was not disposed to connect them; for he regarded the Americans as standing isolated from the rest of mankind, and as identified at a glance in every locality, and under every variety of circumstance.

Dr. Morton's remarkable collection of crania became the property of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, and has since been much enlarged. In 1860 it was made the subject of a thorough analytical examination and comparison by Dr. J. Aitken Meigs, the results of which are given in the Proceedings of the Academy of that year. After remarking that Dr. Morton's opinion concerning the typical form of the occiput in the various tribes of American Indians, though very generally acquiesced in by craniographers, has not been accepted by all without qualification, (referring to Dr. Gosse of Geneva, Prof. Wilson of Canada, and Dr. J. B. Davis) he proceeds to say: "From the details which I have presented it will be seen that the opinions upon this subject entertained by Dr. Morton cannot be substantiated by the aboriginal American crania in the Academy's collection. The vertically flattened occiput is by no means a distinctive character of these crania; on the contrary it is only an occasional feature among them, and is exhibited also by the skulls of other and distant races of men." He declares that none of the

forms delineated in the "*Crania Americana*," are diagnostic of the Indian skull, and that they all appertain to the races of the Eastern continent as well as to those of the Western.

The decided positions of Morton, and earlier physiologists, respecting the universality of a particular and distinctive type of features and expression among our aborigines, have proved to be not less fallible. The stature, the figure, the form of the face, and the color, are almost as much varied as among Europeans; leaving, however, signs of kindred origin as perceptible as those which distinguish the Italian from the German or the Scotchman, or the Chinese from the Malay.

Dr. Morton's opinion that the practise of burying the dead in a sitting posture was a common habit of the Americans, identifying them as parts of a single and peculiar race, has not been sustained by later observations. Not only was it far from universal here, but it is shown to have almost equally characterised the pre-historic races of Europe.

The impression of early writers, upheld by Dr. Morton, that the Esquimaux differed essentially from the Indians proper, has also been proved to be without sufficient foundation.

It would be strange if the great progress which of late has been made in a knowledge of the philosophy of language in general, had in no way affected prevalent theories respecting the linguistic system of the American aborigines.

Since Mr. Gallatin prepared his elaborate and very able analytical essays upon American dialects, for this society, and for the Ethnological Society, the subject of the origin, growth and variation, of the forms of human utterance, has

been profoundly studied and largely developed. Language is not a rigid mechanism of speech, but a plastic medium of expression, subject to fluctuation under slight influences. Vocabularies are continually changing from their very nature, and if grammatical regimens are more durable, it is where they conform to the particular genius of a race, and are protected by isolation from other systems.

Certain points, regarded as distinctive features of the American languages,—for example, the formation of words on the principle of agglutination, the non-existence of the substantive verb *to be* as an auxiliary, the absence of abstract terms, peculiarities of gender, and other details of principle or construction, have had additional light thrown upon them since the investigations of Duponceau and Gallatin. Agglutination is not now held to be a characteristic peculiar to American words; the existence among them of the substantive verb, and of abstract terms, is claimed as not infrequently demonstrated; and doubt has been thrown upon the reality of various supposed anomalies. Mr. Gallatin's general conclusions have, however, proved to be remarkably sagacious and well founded; while, in regard to details, he anticipated the possibility of modifications not unlike those which have occurred.

Contrary to the almost universal opinion of early physiologists, he placed the Esquimaux in the same category with other American tribes, on both linguistic and physiological grounds.

Among the members of this society are several gentlemen who have bestowed much attention upon Indian philology; and at the hands of students like Mr. Trumbull,

Dr. Brinton, and Mr. Chase, we may expect that science to receive, if not new aspects, at least farther elucidation.

It is still held by the best authorities that the American race is one of very great antiquity; that the physical and linguistic affinities throughout the continent, indicate either an original identity, disturbed and diversified by long-continued local influences; or else an ultimate conformity, of a certain extent, produced by long-continued contact or mixture among themselves and isolation from other races. If the Americans came from other countries, they brought with them no domestic animals, and no agricultural products or implements. If they broke off from a parent stock, it was at an era of extreme rudeness. Their arts, their civil institutions and religious notions, are all their own; approximating those of other races only in accordance with the natural tendencies and proclivities of human instincts and faculties. They appear to have been, on the whole, inferior, in capacity for advancement, to the Turanian races of the Eastern world.*

If by some clairvoyant illumination we could obtain a glimpse of the primitive state of Europe in its stone age, it is not unlikely that we should observe a condition of things parallel or analagous to the primitive state of America,—a prevalent physical and mental resemblance, with particular diversities of form, stature, complexion, craniological structure, and degrees of culture, according to local positions and circumstances; from the makers

*The important memoir by Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, (a member of this society), in the last volume of "Smithsonian Contributions," supplies new and striking means of detecting cognate races, through a comparison of the different systems of family relationship as a basis for the classification of nations.

of the rudest articles of flint and pottery, through those who gave them a better finish, through builders of mounds and intrenchments, to lake dwellers and constructors of cyclopean monuments and edifices; with an equal variety of savage and semi-civilized, hunting, fishing, and agricultural tribes. It may be added, from numerous indications, with similar barbarous rites and usages, to the extent of human sacrifices and cannibalism, pervading, or mingling with, the whole.

But while the stone age of this isolated continent was broken in upon only a few centuries ago by the invasion of more highly organized races, and the processes of amalgamation, assimilation, or extirpation, are not yet accomplished, though in gradual and certain progress, like events, from like causes, doubtless occurred in Europe, at some pre-historic period beyond our knowledge or means of determination.

Thus does human history seem, in a manner, to repeat itself, and civilization to advance less by the continued improvement of original families of men than by the rise of fresh or superior races over the subjection or extinction of their predecessors.

Four members, two of whom were very aged, have died since the last meeting of the society.

Henry M. Breckenridge, an eminent jurist and diplomatist, long retired from public life, died at Pittsburg, Pa., in January last, in the 85th year of his age. He was born in the same city, May 11, 1786. He commenced the practice of law at the age of twenty. In 1811 he received the appointment of Deputy Attorney General for the territory of New Orleans, afterwards the State of Louisiana. The

next year he was made District Judge, though but twenty-three years old. During the war of 1812 he corresponded with the government, giving valuable information; and subsequently wrote a history of the war, which was translated into French and Italian. He took an active part in connection with Mr. Clay on behalf of the acknowledgment of the independence of the South American Republics. He wrote a pamphlet under the name of "an American," addressed to Mr. Monroe, then President, which was reprinted in England and France, and was replied to by the Duke of San Carlos, the Spanish minister. Mr. Breckenridge was named on the commission to the South American Republics which sailed in December, 1817; and on his return published a work in two volumes entitled "A Voyage to South America," which was highly commended by Humboldt, as containing "an extraordinary mass of information, and replete with philosophic views." He entered Florida in 1821 with General Jackson, to whom he was of great service on account of his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages and usages; and in May was made judge of the Western District. In 1832 he removed to Pittsburg. In 1840 he was elected to Congress; and the following year was appointed a Commissioner under the treaty with Mexico.

Besides the works already named, he published "Views of Louisiana in 1810," "Recollections of Persons and Places in the West," "Essay on Trusts and Trustees," and wrote a history of the Western Insurrection.

The publications of Henry M. Breckenridge are sometimes mixed and confounded with those of his father, Hugh Henry Breckenridge, also a distinguished author and

jurist. The last was born in Scotland, but came to America at the age of five; and on graduating at Princeton College composed and delivered a poetical dialogue, in conjunction with Philip Freneau, afterwards celebrated as a poet; the title of their piece being "The Rising Glory of America." He was a fine classical scholar, and eminent for his social wit and for his ardor in politics. He held the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania many years, till his death, and published some law miscellanies, besides various historical and humorous works. His son, our late associate, inherited his father's industry and his graver literary tastes. He had so nearly survived his generation at Pittsburg, that, in answer to inquiries addressed to that place, it is stated to be difficult to obtain details of his private life except from his own works and papers.

Mr. Thomas Buckingham Smith died in New York, quite suddenly, on the sixth of January last. He was of New England family origin, although a Southerner by birth. His parents were from Watertown, Connecticut, but he was born on Cumberland Island, in Georgia, in 1810. His childhood was passed, in part, at St. Augustine, Florida; but at about the age of fourteen he was in the City of Mexico with his father, who resided there as United States Consul. His father dying in 1825, he became the ward of his maternal uncle, by whom he was placed, in 1827, at Washington, now Trinity, College, Hartford, Conn., where he remained three years. Afterwards he entered the Law School at Cambridge; and completed his legal studies in the office of Judge Fessenden of Maine, father of the late Senator Wm. Pitt Fessenden. Returning to his

southern home at St. Augustine, he engaged in the practise of his profession. He was soon elected to the Florida assembly, and was for a time speaker; but a taste for historical and antiquarian studies soon developed itself, and acquired a paramount interest over political aspirations. In 1850 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Mexico, for which his former acquaintance with the country and its language gave him advantages. In 1851, while the post of minister was vacant, he acted in the capacity of *chargé d'affaires*. While in Mexico his intimacy with Don Jose F. Ramires, and other gentlemen of high political and literary position, enabled him with their aid to commence a collection of valuable documents relating to the history of Florida. He made a translation of the narrative of Alvar Nunez Cabeça de Vaca, the sole survivor of the expedition of Panphilo de Narvaes to reduce Florida. This was followed by Hernando de Soto's letter from Florida, July 9, 1539, and the memoir of Hernando de Escalante Fontaneda respecting Florida, written in Spain about the year 1575. These were privately issued at the charge of Mr. George W. Riggs, Jr., of Washington, in quarto volumes, handsomely printed, and of course are rarely to be met with. His reputation as a Spanish scholar and historical student led to his appointment as Secretary of Legation to Spain, in June, 1855. He returned to this country in September, 1858, and soon began to contribute valuable historical and archæological articles to the Historical Magazine and other publications of that nature.

During the war of the Rebellion his loyal tendencies led him to take up his abode in New York, where he prosecuted his literary studies and labors. It is said that

while his estate in Florida suffered greatly by the war and the liberation of the slaves, he continued till death to maintain the aged and infirm negroes who had belonged to the family.

The voyage of Estevan Gomez along our northern coasts had been one of his subjects of study and research, and in the investigation he was led to examine critically the account of Verrazano's voyage, published in Ramusio's large work. Convinced that the narrative was a fabrication, he set forth the grounds of his opinion in an "Inquiry into the Authenticity of Documents concerning a Discovery in North America claimed to have been made by Verrazano," which was read before the New York Historical Society in 1864, and printed. Excited by the discoveries of Mr. Bergenroth among the Spanish archives, he hastened to Spain in search of new material. In this he is reported to have been successful; and he came home prepared to issue in a more extended form, with ample documents, his examination into the authenticity of Verrazano's narrative. Unfortunately he died before his intention was accomplished. He was a gentleman of large and liberal culture and pleasing manners, and much endeared to his friends.*

Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D., late Recording Secretary of this society, who died on the first of February last, was born in Harvard, June 20th, 1800; the son of Oliver and Mary Goldsmith Hill, of that place. He fitted for college

* A full account of Mr. Smith's literary labors will appear in a memoir by Dr. J. Gilmary Shea, appended to a reprint of the "Relation of Cabeza de Vaca," at the charge of Hon. Henry C. Murphy, now in the press; which we have kindly been permitted to see.

at Groton Academy, now Lawrence Academy, and entered Harvard college in 1818. On his graduation, in 1822, he was appointed assistant preceptor of Leicester Academy, where he remained two years. He entered the Divinity School at Cambridge a year in advance, graduating with the class of 1826. Having declined invitations to churches in Baltimore and Washington, he accepted a call to become associate pastor with the venerable Dr. Bancroft of Worcester, and was ordained March 28, 1827. After ten years of ministerial duty, his health becoming impaired, he passed the winter of 1837-8 in Cuba. From that period his constitution grew stronger and able to sustain easily the labors of a minister's life. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College in 1851, and from 1851 to 1854 was one of the Board of Overseers. He had long been a member of this society, and in 1865, on the resignation of Hon. Edward Mellen, accepted the office of recording secretary, which he retained till his death.

Dr. Hill was fond of writing historical and memorial discourses, as men are apt to like that which they do easily and well. He preached an historical sermon at the end of twenty-five years of his ministry; and on the 28th of March, 1867, commemorated the fortieth anniversary of his settlement by an animated and interesting address to his society, which was printed under the title of "The Pastor's Record." His parishioners and friends took advantage of the occasion to inaugurate a social festival, and to express to him in various ways their strong affection and respect. About two years later his health began to fail, and he resigned the active duties of the parish; retaining, however, the relation

to it, and degree of service in its ministrations, consistent with freedom from responsibility and from confinement to residence in the place.

Dr. Hill was always actively engaged in promoting the welfare of the schools, and all benevolent and philanthropic enterprises ; and had a cosmopolitan interest in the religious societies and institutions of the city, of whatever sect or faith. He did not engage in pursuits or aim at distinctions disconnected from the proper functions of a pastor and preacher : for those functions, and the sympathies they create and cherish, he manifested his devotion to the last moment of consciousness.

Hon. Oliver B. Morris died at Springfield, Mass., on the eleventh day of the present month, at the age of eighty-eight. He was born in South Wilbraham, September 22, 1782. His father, Edward Morris, was a soldier of the Revolution, and his mother was the daughter of John Bliss, of Wilbraham, an officer of the Massachusetts militia in the same war, and afterwards County Judge and Representative in the General Court. The subject of this notice was graduated at Williams College in 1801, and was the oldest living graduate of that institution. He studied law in Springfield, with Mr. George Bliss, whose daughter he married. He held many offices of trust, in his profession and aside from it, and bore a prominent part in all the public affairs of his locality,—being a man of strong feelings and positive convictions. He was an impassioned speaker, and always commanded the attention of his hearers. In 1813 he was appointed Register of Probate for Hampden County, and Judge of the same Court in 1829 ; and held the latter office until 1858. From 1820 to 1832 he was also prosecuting

officer of the County. During the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1813, he represented Springfield in the Legislature; and in 1820 was a member of the Convention which revised the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Probably no man was so familiar as Judge Morris with the early history of Springfield and its people. About the year 1847, he wrote a series of interesting local reminiscences for the Springfield Gazette. It is matter of regret that more of the valuable information of that nature which he possessed was not preserved in a permanent form.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Council.

S. F. HAVEN.

Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending April 22d, 1871.

<i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was		\$28,019.14
Received for dividends and interest since,	- -	1,239.56
		<hr/> 29,258.70
Paid for salaries and incidental expenses since,		1,041.32
		<hr/>
Present amount of the Fund,	- - - -	\$28,217.38
<i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was		\$12,906.90
Received for dividends and interest since,	- -	550.22
		<hr/> 13,457.12
Paid for books and incidentals,	- - - -	57.74
		<hr/>
Present amount of the Fund,	- - - -	13,399.38
<i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was,		\$9,596.33
Received for dividends and interest since,	- -	410.22
		<hr/> 10,006.55
Paid for binding and part of Salary of Assistant Librarian,	- - - - -	287.08
		<hr/>
Present amount of the Fund,	- - - -	9,719.47
<i>The Publishing Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was		\$10,344.76
Received for dividends and interest since,	- -	435.96
Received from Edward L. Davis, Esq., as addition to fund,	- - - - -	100.00
Received from Andrew Bigelow, D.D., as addition to fund,	- - - - -	50.00
		<hr/> 10,930.72
Paid for printing semi-annual report,	- - -	188.32
		<hr/>
Present amount of the Fund,	- - - -	10,742.40
<i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was		\$9,466.57
Received for interest since,	- - - - -	291.57
		<hr/>
Present amount of the Fund,	- - - -	9,758.14
Amount carried forward,	- - -	<hr/> \$71,836.77

Amount brought forward, - - -	\$71,886.77
<i>The Isaac Davis Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was - - -	\$647.75
Received for interest since, - - -	18.83
Present amount of the Fund, - - -	666.08
<i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , Oct. 19, 1870, was - -	\$1,032.20
Received for interest since, - - -	80.00
Present amount of the Fund, - - -	1,062.20
Total of the seven Funds,	\$73,565.05
Cash on hand included in foregoing statement,	\$1,115.05

INVESTMENTS.

The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock, - - - - -	\$14,400.00
Railroad Stock, - - - - -	5,100.00
Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	5,700.00
United States Bonds, - - - - -	1,600.00
City Bonds, - - - - -	1,000.00
Cash, - - - - -	47.88
	\$28,317.88

The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock, - - - - -	\$4,200.00
Railroad Stock, - - - - -	800.00
Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	4,800.00
United States Bonds, - - - - -	3,050.00
City Bonds, - - - - -	500.00
Cash, - - - - -	49.88
	13,399.88

The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock, - - - - -	\$5,700.00
Railroad Stock, - - - - -	1,000.00
Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	3,000.00
Cash, - - - - -	19.47
	9,719.47

The Publishing Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock, - - - - -	\$1,800.00
Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	4,000.00
United States Bonds, - - - - -	3,000.00
City Bonds, - - - - -	1,000.00
Note, - - - - -	500.00
Cash, - - - - -	442.40
	10,742.40

Amount carried forward, - - - - \$62,078.68

Amount brought forward, - - - - \$62,078.68
The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—

Bank Stock, - - - - -	100.00
Railroad Stock, - - - - -	400.00
Railroad Bonds, - - - - -	700.00
United States Bonds, - - - - -	500.00
City Bonds, - - - - -	8,000.00
Cash, - - - - -	58.14
	<hr/>
	9,758.14

The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—

City Bonds, - - - - -	\$500.00
United States Bonds, - - - - -	100.00
Cash, - - - - -	66.08
	<hr/>
	666.08

The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—

City Bonds, - - - - -	\$1,000.00
Cash, - - - - -	62.20
	<hr/>
	1,062.20

Total of the seven Funds, - - -	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$73,565.05

Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the Investments, and find them as stated; and they are safely and judiciously made.

ISAAC DAVIS,
 EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE Librarian begs leave to report that, since the meeting of the Society in October, up to the 12th of the present month, when the account was closed, there have been added to the library by gift 1055 books, 2964 pamphlets, 106 volumes of unbound newspapers, 18 maps, 4 engravings, 2 coins, 7 photographs, and a quantity of business circulars and cards.

There have been procured by purchase 22 books and 12 pamphlets, and by exchange 72 books and 52 pamphlets; and 41 books have been prepared and put into binding. The total of increase is 1190 books, and 3028 pamphlets; the number of unbound newspapers, maps, engravings, coins, &c., being as before stated.

The usual list of donors and donations accompanies this report. Presentation copies of publications from the authors themselves have always a particular interest in a library, and also an enhanced market value. It may be seen in the schedule that such have been received from Rev. David Weston, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Charles Sumner, Charles H. Hart, Esq., Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, Isaac Smucker, Esq., Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, Francis W. Goddard, Esq., Wm. S. Appleton, Esq., Charles Deane, Esq., David G. Brinton, M.D., Ashbel Woodward, M.D.,

Rev. A. P. Marvin, Capt. George Henry Preble, U.S.N., Henry Stevens, Esq., Hon. George F. Hoar, Charles W. Parsons, M.D., Col. Albert H. Hoyt, Mr. Phillip Frank Perry, J. O. Williams, Esq., Elihu Burritt, Esq., Col. Charles Whittlesey, Nathaniel Paine, Esq., Ellis Ames, Esq., Wm. F. Poole, Esq., Henry A. Homes, Esq., Hon. E. G. Squier, Thomas Kirkbride, M.D., Rev. Wm. H. Sanford, Rev. A. Judson Rich, Harry H. Edes, Esq.

Two of the gentlemen here mentioned, Rev. David Weston and Rev. A. P. Marvin — the first for his new edition of Backus's Church History, the other for his History of Worcester in the War of the Rebellion, have drawn largely upon our collections for aid and materials in preparing their valuable works. The productions of most of the authors who have thus remembered the society are historical, archæological, or genealogical, and specially appropriate gifts.

Some other donations it may be well to notice particularly. We have received from John Cotton, M.D., of Pomfret, Conn., three ancient volumes containing autographs of the Cotton family, and from Wm. Mather Cotton, of Providence, R. I., seven volumes of the same character, with autographs of members of that historical family.

Pliny Earle, M.D., Superintendent of the hospital for the Insane at Northampton, has collected for the library an extensive series of Reports, &c., relating to the Insane Asylums of Great Britain and America.

The State Librarian of Vermont has afforded us valuable assistance towards filling gaps in our series of the documents of that State.

Mr. Luther H. Bigelow, publisher and bookseller, in Worcester, has presented the remainders of the editions of the Worcester Directories of 1869 and 1870, consisting of 500 copies, which will be useful in making exchanges.

A donation of 207 books, 591 pamphlets, and three maps, from the library of the Rev. Dr. Hill, was made by his widow and children.

Through the kind agency of Hon. George F. Hoar, Representative from Worcester in Congress, we are indebted to Messrs. Rives and Bailey, of Washington, for eight early and rare volumes of the Congressional Globe, wanting in our set; and to the U. S. Department of the Interior for forty-five volumes of U. S. Documents towards supplying our deficiencies.

Hon. John Carter Brown has presented the two additional volumes of the handsome bibliographical catalogue of his remarkable library, prepared by Hon. John R. Bartlett, of which only a very small number of copies, for private distribution, have been printed. The publication of a catalogue of any peculiar collection of books is an invaluable contribution to Bibliography; and all students, and especially all persons having the care or management of libraries, must be grateful for the means of information and general assistance so provided. It will be a most gratifying fact if the report proves true, that a distinguished bibliographer is now engaged in preparing a catalogue of the library of James Lenox, Esq., of New York, well known to be as choice and rare as extensive and costly—ranking with the most celebrated private collections abroad.

There is no single way in which a great institution having a large library can more gracefully or usefully acknowledge

the obligations it may owe to the public or the world of letters, than by printing a catalogue of its literary possessions. It is a contribution to the cause of learning of means and helps for the acquisition of knowledge from which every smaller library, and almost every scholar, may derive the most important advantage and instruction. It has long been the opinion of your librarian that such a service is due from our rich and prosperous University to the community whose favors to it are so liberal and constant. A sense of such duty or obligation was manifested by our own society many years ago, in the publication of a catalogue of nearly six hundred large 8vo. pages, which, although of slight pecuniary advantage to the institution, has been of great assistance to collectors, to persons engaged in research, and to other libraries.

It is not very probable that the grand scheme of the late Prof. Jewett, for a general catalogue, or rather a collection of stereotyped titles which might be made to serve for all libraries, will be carried into effect; but catalogues of some large and varied collections, and of all that are of a special character, are undeniable desiderata.

The American Antiquarian Society will doubtless be ready to repeat the example it so promptly presented for imitation whenever its resources will permit the necessary expenditure.

S. F. HAVEN,

Librarian.

Donors and Donations.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, Worcester.—Four books, and ninety-two pamphlets.

JOHN COTTON, M.D., Pomfret, Conn.—“A Defense of the Way to the True Church,” 1614; “Annotations upon all the books of the Old and New Testament,” 1651; the “Complete Letter Writer,” 1793.

MR. WILLIAM MATHER COTTON, Providence, R. I.—Owen’s “Mortification of Sinne in Believers,” 1656; Feltham’s “Resolves: Divine, Moral, Political,” 1661; Watts’ Lyric Poems, 1706; Matthew Henry’s Works, 1726; Coleman’s Sacramental Discourses, 1728; Hannah Adams’ Alphabetical Compendium of Sects, 1784; and “Moses, His Choice.”

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Public Documents for 1869, four vols.; Acts and Resolves, 1870.

REV. DAVID WESTON, Worcester.—Backus’ History of the Baptists, Second Edition, with notes, by Mr. Weston, 2 vols., 1871; eighteen pamphlets; The Nation, 1868–69; and a parcel of the Watchman and Reflector.

HON. J. C. B. DAVIS, Washington, D. C.—Reports of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, 1867, six vols.; Washington Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, 1867–70; Foreign Relations of the United States, 1870; and Register of the Department of State, 1870.

ROBERT CLARKE, Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Third Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, December, 1869; and eleven choice pamphlets.

MR. JOHN G. SMITH, Worcester.—Three books, twenty almanacs, sixty-one miscellaneous pamphlets, and three maps.

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HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Boston. — His oration on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth; Third Annual Report of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum; Proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, February, 1871; their Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi; and tributes of the Mass. Historical Society to the memory of Hon. David Sears and George Ticknor, LL.D.

MESSRS. JENKINS & WHITCOMB, Worcester. — The original drafts of thirteen maps of towns in Worcester County, Mass.; and one pamphlet.

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THE LIBRARY OF AMHERST COLLEGE. — "Opening of Walker Hall, Amherst College, October 20, 1870."

TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS TO THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Diocese of Massachusetts. — An abstract of their Records, 1810-70.

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U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT. — Finance Report, 1870.

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ASHBEL WOODWARD, M.D., Franklin, Conn. — His history of Franklin, Conn.

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- THOMAS KIRKBRIDE, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.—Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, 1870.
- Rev. WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Worcester.—His twentieth anniversary Sermons, preached in Boylston, Mass., October, 1852.
- Rev. A. JUDSON RICH, Brookfield, Mass.—His historical discourse, delivered on occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Congregational Church, and the fiftieth anniversary of the Sunday School, in Westminster, Mass., Sept. 9, 1868.

MR. E. BEAMAN RICE, West Boylston. — Commemorative services of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Sabbath-School at West Boylston, Mass., June 16, 1868.

HON. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., Worcester. — The two Springfield editions of the "Correspondence of Messrs. David Dudley Field and Dudley Field, of the New York Bar, with Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican."

HON. JOSEPH T. WOODWARD, Augusta, Me. — Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Maine.

HARRY H. EDES, Esq., Charlestown. — Annual election Sermon, January 4, 1871; with an Appendix by Mr. Edes, on the election sermons of Massachusetts.

DAVID G. BRINTON, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. — Four of his Monographs, viz: "Contributions to a Grammar of the Muskokee Language," "National Legend of the Chata-Muskokee Tribes," "Ancient Phonetic Alphabet of Yucatan," and "The Arawack Language of Guiana, in its Linguistic and Ethnological Relations." Also, Byington's grammar of the Choctaw Language, edited by Dr. Brinton; and *Actes de la Société Philologique*, Vol. 1, No. 3.

MRS. S. F. WOODHULL, Bangor, Me. — A newspaper account of the Bangor Centennial, 1869.

WILLIAM LAWTON, Esq., New Rochelle, N. Y. — Various newspapers, containing historical matter.

HON. JOHN CARTER BROWN, Providence, R. I. — Catalogue of Books relating to North and South America, in the Library of John Carter Brown, of Providence, R. I.; with notes by John Russell Bartlett, Part III. 1701 to 1800, vols. 1 and 2.

TRUSTEES OF HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Hon. Thomas Russell's Dedication Address, with an appendix.

THE N. E. HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — Quarter-Century Anniversary Discourse, by Rev. Edmund F. Slafter; and their Register as issued.

THE VERMONT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. — Their Transactions for 1869-70.

THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY. — Their List of Books added July, 1870, to January, 1871.

THE HARTFORD YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE. — Their thirty-second Annual Report.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. — Report for 1870. .

THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY. — Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Commissioners.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE, Baltimore, Md. — Proceedings on the announcement of the death of Hon. John Pendleton Kennedy.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY. — Report for the year 1871.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY Co., Philadelphia, Pa. — Priced List of surplus works.

TRUSTEES OF THE NEW BEDFORD FREE LIBRARY. — Their nineteenth Annual Report.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF ORANGE. — Their Constitution and By-Laws.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. — Their Journal, Vol. XXXIX. ; and Proceedings, Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 5.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON. — Their Transactions, Vol. XLII. ; and Proceedings, Vol. IV., No. 8.

THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION OF ARCHÆOLOGY, St. Petersburg. — Their Report for the year 1868.

THE IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — Their Annals, Vol. VIII., No. 4, and Vol. IX., No. 1.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. — Their Proceedings Vol. XIII. pp. 79.

THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY — Their Collections, Vol. III., Part I. ; and Annual Report for the year 1870.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA. — Their Proceedings, Nos. 2 and 3, for 1870.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. — Their Constitution and By-Laws, 1870 ; and Accession List, March 9 to December 14, 1870.

THE PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. — Second and third annual Reports of the Trustees for the years 1869 and 1870. •

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — Their Proceedings, Vol. II., No. 2, Second Series.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE. — Canadian Journal, Vol. XII., No. 6.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, of San Francisco.—
Their Reports for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Their Transactions for the year 1870.

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Collections, Vol. 1 ;
and Proceedings for October and November, 1870.

WORCESTER COUNTY FREE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.—
Their first Annual Catalogue.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, OF WISCONSIN.—Annual Address by
Hon. Charles I. Walker, of Detroit, 1871.

THE PROVIDENCE ATHENÆUM.—Thirty-fifth Annual Report.

THE CONNECTICUT ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Their
Transactions, Vol. II., Part I.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE.—Their Historical Collections, Vol. X.,
Parts II. and III. ; Bulletin, Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 4, Vol. 2, Nos.
4, 7, 8, 9 ; and "To-day," a paper printed during the fair of the
Essex Institute and Oratorio Society, 1870.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Their Transactions,
Vol. XIV., Parts I. and II. ; and Proceedings, Nos. 84 and 85.

THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Their Collections, Vol.
II.

THE SILAS BRONSON LIBRARY, Waterbury, Conn.—Catalogue of
the Library, 1870.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, of Boston.—Index to
the Catalogue of Books, 1869.

MR. E. STEIGER, New York.—"Literarischer Monatsbericht,"
Vol. 2, Nos. 5 and 6.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Their Monthly
Bulletin.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New York.—"The Book Buyer."

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.—Advocate of Peace, October,
1870, to January, 1871.

THE EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.—Their Journal
as issued.

PROPRIETOR OF THE WORCESTER PALLADIUM.—Two sets of the
paper for 1870.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. — Nos. 15 and 16 of their Bulletin.

PROPRIETORS OF THE WORCESTER DAILY AND WEEKLY GAZETTE.
— Their papers as issued.

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paper as issued.

PROPRIETOR OF THE BARRÉ GAZETTE. — The paper as issued.

PROPRIETOR OF THE GOLDEN AGE. — The paper as issued.

A P P E N D I X .

THE following statement of some of the points in Dr. Jarvis's paper on immigration was not received in season to print with the account of proceedings at the meeting. The Committee of Publication were expecting an abstract of the paper to be printed by itself; but are disappointed in this anticipation in consequence of a proposed publication of the entire article elsewhere.

No official notice was taken nor record made of the number of foreigners who came to the United States, previous to October 1, 1819. From that time, the law of Congress required, that all who landed at the sea and lake ports should be entered at the custom houses and reported to the government.

The numbers of those who arrived, previous to October 1, 1819, have been very variously estimated by different writers.

The numbers reported by the custom house officers are undoubtedly correct as far as they go; but they include only those who came by sea and by lake. Besides these, there were others who came by land across the northern and north eastern border from the British Provinces. Of these the Government took no notice, and they were not reported. In some instances, in the early stages of the law, passengers escaped the notice of the custom house officers, or these officials neglected to report them.

The numbers of these immigrants who were not officially reported, since 1819, have also been matters of various estimate.

Dr. Jarvis had examined all the accessible authorities on this subject, the British emigration reports from 1815 to 1868, the Canadian immigration reports, and those of the United States from 1820, the statements of the number of foreigners living in Canada and the other British North American provinces, at the time of their several censuses. From these examinations and comparisons, Dr. J. concluded that Seybert was correct in supposing that 120,000 immigrants came between 1790 and 1810, and that Prof. Tucker was correct in supposing that 50,000 came in the period 1790 to 1800, 70,000 between 1800 and 1810, and 114,000 in the next decade, 1810 to 1820.

The numbers of the natives of Great Britain, Ireland and other European countries, who emigrated to the British North American provinces, exceeded the numbers of these people who appeared, from time to time, in the several censuses of these colonies, together with the probable number who had died. This excess is supposed to have come to the United States.

The number of natives of the British Provinces found in the United States in 1850 and 1860 were in excess of those who were stated, by the immigration reports, to have arrived previous to those enumerations, together with those who had died, in the interval between their arrival and the censuses.

The Europeans and British provincials, who came across the border, through and from Canada and New Brunswick,

from 1816 to June 1, 1860, amounted to 395,127, according to Dr. Jarvis' calculations.

The three classes of immigrants were :

1. Those who arrived previous to October 1, 1819, estimated.

2. Those who came across the border, unknown to custom house officers, but calculated.

3. Those who entered at the custom houses and were reported to the Government. The whole amounted to 2,827,273, at the time of the seventh census, June 1, 1850, and to 5,593,768 at the date of the eighth census, in 1860.

Deducting from these the number of probable deaths, at the annual rate of 2.4 per cent. from 1790 to 1850, and 2.625 per cent. from 1850 to 1860, leaves the number of foreigners 2,240,536 found by the census in 1850, and 4,136,175 found in 1860, within a small fraction.

Another point considered was the theory that American families are running out, by a gradual diminution of the number of children, and that more prolific foreign families are taking their place. This view Dr. Jarvis aimed to refute.

American Antiquarian Society.

1871, Nov. 11.

Gift of
Sam'l. A. Green, M.D.
of Boston.
(H. 6. 1851.)

American Antiquarian Society.

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WORCESTER, OCTOBER 15, 1871 .

*The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-  
quarian Society will be held at the Hall of the  
Society, in Worcester,*

*On the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.*

*The Semi-Annual Reports of the Council and  
Officers will be laid before the meeting.*

*Respectfully Yours,*

*J. A. Haven*

*Recording Secretary.*



# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN WORCESTER.

OCTOBER 21, 1871.



WORCESTER:  
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON,  
PALLADIUM OFFICE.  
1872.



1872. Mar. 16

Wife of  
the Society,

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## PROCEEDINGS.

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ANNUAL MEETING, OCT. 21, 1871, AT THE LIBRARY OF THE  
SOCIETY, IN WORCESTER.

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Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

The Records of the last Meeting were read and accepted.

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE read the report of the Council.

S. F. HAVEN, Esq., Librarian, and NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Treasurer, submitted their annual reports.

On motion of Hon. B. F. THOMAS, these reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, to be printed at their discretion.

After the reading of the report of the Council, Rev. R. C. WATERSTON, of Boston, offered some suggestions in regard to the failure of Sir Francis Drake to discover the Bay of San Francisco. There were several reasons why Drake should fail to pass the Golden Gate and enter that magnificent bay. It could not readily be discovered by one sailing by at some distance from the coast; and, as the wind much of the time blows towards the coast, navigation is precarious, and navigators would avoid approaching the coast too nearly without special reason for doing so. At any rate, it is now generally thought that Drake did not enter the bay of San Francisco.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER suggested, that even had Sir

Francis discovered the mouth of the bay, he might well have been restrained from entering it, by considerations of delicacy towards the Spanish Government, who claimed jurisdiction there.

Mr. Sumner then spoke of the idea suggested in the report of the Council, that the Pacific would be our Mediterranean sea, and said the unity of European capital renders it doubtful if the United States ever regains its power on the Atlantic ocean, and it must improve its opportunity in the other direction. The Pacific is essentially ours, and it is of vast importance that all our rights there be jealously guarded and defended. In this connection, he said he anticipated a time when the Sandwich Islands will become a part of the jurisdiction of this country, as our half-way-house to China and Japan. In this view, the Pacific, he said, is to be to us the great middle sea of the world. He spoke also of the high degree of intelligence of the Japanese, and the ease and industry with which they apply themselves to the acquisition of knowledge, and of the great importance of developing fully our international relations with that people. He also called attention to Furlani's map, of 1574, on which Behring's straits, the succession of Islands, and the outline of the coast in that vicinity, are quite correctly delineated, while we have no history of these straits earlier than 1727, the year of Behring's discovery.

Mr. DEANE, of Cambridge, said he was not sure that Drake would be deterred from entering San Francisco Bay even if he were certain that the Spaniards had explored so far north at that time. But wherever the "convenient and fit harbour" may have been which Drake

entered, in latitude  $38^{\circ}$  or  $38^{\circ} 30'$ , he there took possession of the coast in the name of her Majesty, and called it "New Albion." He had entered the Pacific through the straits of Magellan, and, pursuing his way north, pillaged the Spanish ships moored in the harbors along the coast. Fearing to return the way he came, with his large treasure, he still went north, in hopes of finding a passage through to the Atlantic, corresponding to that by which he came. Disappointed here, he finally struck across the Pacific, and completed the circumnavigation of the globe. Arriving in England in 1580, the Spanish minister (as England and Spain were then at peace), protested against the conduct of Drake. He demanded that Drake's ill-gotten treasure should be restored; and he contended likewise that the English were infringing the Spanish claim, in sailing in those seas. The English government, in their answer to the latter claim, made this important declaration, namely, that they could not acknowledge the Spanish right to all that country, either by donation from the pope, or from their having touched here and there upon those coasts, built cottages, and given names to a few places; that this, by the Law of Nations, could not hinder other princes from freely navigating those seas, and transporting colonies to those parts where the Spaniards do not inhabit; that prescription without possession, availed nothing. A full account of this may be seen in Camden's History of Queen Elizabeth. Whether England, in her intercourse with other nations has always been true to the important principle here declared, may be seriously questioned.\*

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\* The passage from Camden referred to by Mr. Deane is as follows:—"Don Bernardine de Mendoza, the Spaniard's Embassador in England, storming

Mr. HAVEN called attention to a correspondence he had recently had with Mr. Horace Davis, a member of this Society, on the subject of the discovery of a supposed wrecked ship on the desert of California. This was alleged to have been seen in the Colorado Desert, forty miles north of Fort Yuima, in a spot which is watery and inaccessible, at least during portions of the year. A party which went out for the purpose of solving the mystery, could approach the object no nearer than four miles, on account of the mud. The subject has been discussed in the newspapers and by the California Academy of Science. Mr. Davis forwarded extracts from these discussions, and in his last letter gave the result of a well prepared expedition to the

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hereat, very earnestly demanded the goods again of the Queen, complaining of the English for sailing in the Indian Ocean; to whom this answer was given: That the Spaniards, by their hard dealing with the English, whom they had prohibited commerce, contrary to the Law of Nations, had drawn these mischiefs upon themselves. That Drake should be forthcoming to answer according to law, if he were convicted by good evidence and testimony to have committed anything against Law and Right. That those Goods were laid by purposely that satisfaction might be made to the Spaniard, though the Queen had spent a greater summe of money than Drake had brought in against those rebels whom the Spaniard had raised and encouraged against her, both in Ireland and England. Moreover, she understood not why her or any other Prince's subjects should be debarred from the Indies, which she could not persuade herself the Spaniard had any just title to, by the Bishop of Rome's Donation, (in whom she acknowledged no prerogative, much less authority, in such cases, so as to lay any tie upon Princes which owed him no obedience or observance, or as it were to infeoffe the Spaniard in that new world, and invest him with the possession thereof), nor yet by any other claim, than as they had touched here and there upon the coasts, built cottages, and given names to a river or a cape; which things cannot entitle them to a propriety. So that this donation of that which is another man's, which is of no validity in law, and this imaginary propriety, cannot hinder other Princes from trading into those countreys, and, without breach of the Law of Nations, from transporting colonies into those parts thereof where the Spaniards inhabit not (forasmuch as Prescription without Possession is little worth), neither from freely navigating that vast ocean, seeing the use of the sea and air is common to all. Neither can a title to the ocean belong to any people or private persons; forasmuch as neither nature nor public use and custome permitteth any possession thereof."—(*Camden's History of England. English translation, London, 1688, p. 255.*)

locality. The appearance of a ship had proved to be an ocular deception.

Hon. JOHN D. BALDWIN, of Worcester, said :

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have listened with much interest to the paper read by Mr. Hale, and, also, to the remarks on that part of it to which attention has been called by the several speakers. I heard with special satisfaction the suggestion that measures should be taken to secure such communication with Japan as would make important additions to our knowledge of that part of the world. It seems to me very desirable, also, to secure similar communication with all the more important points in the island world of the Pacific. The discovery of the Pacific Ocean is so intimately connected with the discovery of America, that we may properly associate inquiries concerning the ethnology and archæology of this continent with those relating to the Pacific world. I say *archæology*, for the Pacific Islands have their archæology, their antiquities, which suggest an ancient history of that part of the globe, concerning which we have no definite knowledge, and of which nothing remains save a few suggestive traces.

In every part of that widely extended island world, from the Marquesas Islands, at the east, to the Ladroneas, at the west, there are very noticeable ruins which are monuments of a higher condition of life than that now prevalent among its inhabitants. Some of them have been observed by explorers; but they are little known, and their significance has never been carefully considered. An educated and very intelligent gentleman, who has resided many years on one of the Pacific Islands and made extensive voyages among the others, says to me in a letter, enclosing some account of archæological explorations in the Pacific: "These researches are not very minute, but they will indicate that there is a vast field ready for exploration, in the Pacific, as well as in Central America and Egypt." A correspondent at Sydney speaks in a similar strain of the Pacific Island antiquities; and I have received from Sydney, drawings of some of these ruins which are unknown to archæologists. They were made by an intelligent English shipmaster, who has passed much of his life among these islands. In this connection, it is very suggestive that dialects of



the Malay language are found everywhere among the islands of the Pacific world, having been traced as far in this direction as Easter Island. We need to know the ancient history of Polynesia to understand clearly how this speech was so diffused as to become established in every part of it. Probably its ancient history would include some chapters in the history of that great Malayan empire, which El Masudi described, a thousand years ago, and which the Portuguese found in the last age of its decline, when they first sailed to India.

The modern history of the Pacific now begins; but it has had another history which preceded our discovery of that ocean. The prominence of the Malays in that earlier history is indicated, not only by traces of the wide extent of their enterprise and influence, but also by the natural superiority of this race to all others in Polynesia and Eastern Asia. It is their Malay blood which makes the Japanese so superior to the Chinese. But this subject furnishes material for an extended discussion, which would be out of place in seconding the motion to accept and refer these reports.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for President, and Rev. GEORGE S. PAINE and EDWARD L. DAVIS, Esq., were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the ballots.

Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY was unanimously elected.

A committee, consisting of JUDGE THOMAS, COL. DAVIS, and Hon. E. TORREY, was appointed to prepare a list of Vice-Presidents, Councillors, and other Officers, for the consideration of the Society.

The following list having been reported, was unanimously adopted by a yea and nay vote.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Hon. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D., Boston,  
JAMES LENOX, Esq., New York.

*Council.*

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,  
 HON. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D., Boston,  
 CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq., Cambridge,  
 SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester,  
 REV. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston,  
 JOSEPH SARGENT, M.D., Worcester,  
 CHARLES DEANE, LL.D., Cambridge,  
 REV. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., Worcester,  
 HON. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, Charlestown,  
 HON. HENRY CHAPIN, Worcester.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, LL.D., Boston.

*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

HON. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Cambridge.

*Recording Secretary.*

COL. JOHN D. WASHBURN, Worcester.

*Treasurer.*

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester.

*Committee of Publication.*

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., Worcester.  
 REV. EDWARD E. HALE, Boston.  
 CHARLES DEANE, LL.D., Cambridge.

*Auditors.*

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., Worcester,  
 HON. EBENEZER TORREY, Fitchburg.

The President then read the following letter from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop :—

BROOKLINE, 12th October, 1871.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY,

*Prest. Am. Antiq. Society.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I regret sincerely that I am obliged to go to New York next week, and shall thus be prevented from attending the annual meeting of the Antiquarian Society.

I did not fail to write to a friend in Rome, many months ago, agreeably to your request, in the hope of obtaining for the Society some account of the interesting discoveries which have been made by the recent explorations in and about the eternal city. I regret to say that my success has not yet answered your expectations or my own. I am able, however, to send you, for the Society's library, three pamphlets, which have been kindly procured for me by my friend and relative, Mr. J. Clinton Hooker, the banker, at Rome.

The earliest in date is a Memoir of the Monuments and other antiquities discovered at Ostium, by Visconti, one of our foreign members, who has now the title of the Baron Visconti.

The second, in several parts, is a description of some of the recent discoveries in Rome, by Signor Radolfo A Lanciani.

The third is a Memoir of the excavations of the "Terme di Novato," and other places in Romè, by Signor Angelo Pellegrini, published during the last year.

They are all in the Italian language, and require more careful study than I have been able to give them, during the two or three days since they reached me, in order to judge of their contents.

None of them embrace the most recent and most interesting discoveries, of which we had accounts in the newspapers a few months ago, and of which you were so anxious to procure descriptions. Should I receive these latter descriptions in reply to my request, I shall gladly communicate them to you hereafter. Meantime, believe me, with best wishes for the Society and great regard for its President,

Your friend and servant,

ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

The President said, in explanation of this letter, that a few days before the first of February last, a tomb was found in excavating near the Porto Salaria, in Rome, which had an alto relievo of a boy, with one hand raised, as in declamation, and holding a book in the other hand, and an inscription, stating that in the 94th year of the christian era Quintus Sulpicius Maximus, aged eleven years, five months, contended for the prize of poetry with fifty-two professed Greek poets, and obtained the honor; and to remove suspicion of his honesty and of his being assisted, he gave also extemporaneous poetry. It was no small achievement to obtain such a prize in the days when Juvenal, Martial, Tacitus and the younger Pliny lived and wrote. Baron Visconti, who has cordially accepted membership in this Society, had charge of these excavations, and has expressed the opinion that this archæological discovery is one of the most important and beautiful of our epoch. And he adds that this happy discovery has brought back from unmerited oblivion the noble memory of this illustrious boy, who was the predecessor of Petrarch and Tasso, in receiving the poetical crown at the capital. By it we see that at the Agone Capitolini was repeated the custom of the solemn crowning of poets on this famous hill.

This interesting incident was the occasion, but not the principal object, of this attempt to obtain a communication from Baron Visconti, who has made himself illustrious, by his zeal and good judgment in bringing to light the marvels of the buried history of Rome, not less than by his learning. Without expecting from him any details, it would be most desirable to enrich the publications of this Society

with a statement of his opinion of what we have had and what we may hope from this source.

The following letter to the President, from Prof. E. Salisbury, was also read :

MY DEAR SIR : In compliance with your suggestion, that, while in London, on my visit to England, I should endeavor to obtain a copy of the *Spectator*, as originally published, and report upon the form in which it appeared, as to paper, typography, and so forth, I applied to a book collector, and gave him a standing order by which I hope in time to be able to present a copy of the original edition to the library of the American Antiquarian Society. But, meanwhile, I send you the result of my examination of the only copy preserved in the British Museum, purchased so late as November, 1850, of which the advertisement was as follows : "Spectator ; the original edition published in *Daily Papers*, No. 1 to 555 inclusive ; vol. 1 to 7 complete, with vol. 8, several papers of which are deficient, the whole bound in one vol., 1711-14."

#### 1. TYPOGRAPHY AND PAPER.

Each day's issue is a single folio leaf of rather thin but by no means coarse paper, though some numbers are on coarser paper than others. The printing is in double columns. The type used for all but advertisements is small pica leaded, with clear imprint ; that of the advertisements is brevier, less clear. In some later numbers, the leading is omitted, and smaller type is substituted for the small pica. The length of the printed page is not uniform, but varies from  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to nearly 13 inches, (some leaves are doubled up in the binding of the volume examined). The width, including both columns, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The width of the margin could not be determined, on account of the binder's trimming.

#### 2. EDITING AND PUBLICATION.

Each number up to 555 is marked by a Roman numeral, the later ones by Arabic numerals, with the month, day, and year added. The numbers came out from the first on each week day,

regularly, until Saturday, Dec. 6, 1712, after which there was an intermission till Friday, June 18, 1714, when the eighth volume was begun with number 556, "to be continued every Monday, Wednesday and Friday," and, accordingly, in number 557, after the motto, the following: "From Friday, June 18th, to Monday, June 21st." In later numbers, the year, month, and day of the week of each are simply given as at first. The earliest reference to any putting of numbers together to form sets, is in number 85, for June 7, 1711, where we read: "Compleat Setts of this Paper for the Month of May are to be sold by Mr. Graves in St. James Street, and Mrs. Baldwin in Warwick Lane, where also may be had those for the Months of March and April." In Nos. 247 and 248, for Dec. 13 and 14, 1711, appears this advertisement: "There is (sic) now printing by subscription two volumes of the Spectator on a large character in octavo; the price of the two volumes, well bound and gilt, two guineas. Those who are inclined to subscribe, are desired to make their payments to J. Tonson, bookseller, in the Strand; the books being so near finished, they will certainly be ready for subscribers before Christmas next."

The first number marked as belonging to a volume is 556, which is printed "Vol. VIII;" and this designation is continued to the end of the series. In the previous number Steele had said: "All the members of the imaginary society which was described in my first papers, having disappeared one after another, it is high time for the Spectator himself to go off the stage," &c. The continuation of the publication is ascribed by him to his bookseller, in No. 632, as follows; "The love of symmetry and order, which is natural to the mind of man, betrays him sometimes into very whimsical fancies. Several epic poets have religiously followed Virgil as to the number of his books. I mention these great examples in defence of my bookseller, who occasioned this eighth volume of the Spectator, because, as he said, he thought seven a very odd number." The 1st, 2d, and 4th volumes of a copy of the first collected edition of the Spectator, which once belonged to Lord Lansdowne, and now is in the British museum, were published in 1712; the 3d, 5th, 6th and 7th volumes in 1713; the 8th volume of the set, wanting in this copy, was published in 1715. On what principle the first seven volumes were made up, does not appear, for the division has no reference to the date of

the original issue; nor are there as many numbers in one volume as in another, although there are about eighty (the exact number included in the first volume) in each.

The earlier original Spectators all bore letter signatures; and, in the concluding number of the 7th vol., Steele explains them as marks of authorship; C, L, I, or O, indicating Addison's hand; T probably points to Ticknell of Queen's College, Oxford, as the author; and S is doubtless Steele's own mark. The Spectator was originally "printed for Samuel Buckley, at the Dolphin, in Little Britain, and sold by A. Baldwin, in Warwick Lane." In No. 16, the following is added to the imprint:—"as also Charles Lillie, perfumer, at the corner of Beaufort Buildings, in the Strand," which thenceforward continues to appear in most of the numbers.

### 3. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nearly one whole column of the second page of No. 1, is devoted to advertisements, which are eight in number, all of books on anatomy, political arithmetic, geography, migration of birds, civil government, religion, and right of election to parliament. In No. 2, there are no advertisements, but a notification where they are taken in. In No. 3, those of No. 1 reappear, with the exception of one for which a new one is substituted. In No. 4, there are eight new advertisements of books: the Art of English Poetry, Travels, Bible Commentary, Trader's Companion, Our Lord's Prayer, the Charge of Schism against Dissenters Discharged, Public Revenue. In No. 6, among the advertisements is an "admonition to the unbaptized;" and in No. 12 is advertised, as recently published, a book entitled: "The Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice." In No. 7 is advertised a work on the "doctrine of resistance to tyrants though natural princes," which may allude to the claims of the Pretender. In No. 10, we begin to find advertisements of quite another sort; for instance, of silk gowns, of "a very commodious House to be Lett," of "Plain Spanish Snuff, Light and Fine," of "deep, bright, and strong French Claret at 24s per dozen," of "Fine French Claret, neat and of a delicate flavour, at 24s a dozen, bottles and all;" also a notice that "a parcel of new Venetian Gowns, made up, will be to be seen next Wednesday." In No. 12, is advertised "The Monthly Weather Paper, being some Baroscopical Discoveries

from what part or parts of the Compass the Wind may be likely to blow, with what other Sorts and Alterations of the Weather may be expected every Day and Night in March 1710-11. Printed for A. Baldwin, near the Oxford Arms, in Warwick Lane;" a proof that there were professed weather prophets in England an hundred and sixty years ago.

At the end of No. 87 appears the following notification: "This is to give notice that the three criticks, who, last Sunday, settled the characters of my Lord Rochester and Boileau, in the yard of a Coffee House in Fuller's Rents, will meet, this next Sunday, at the same time and place, to finish the merits of several Dramatic Writers; and will also make an end of the nature of the True Sublime,"—a quite Addisonian hit at the settlement of questions of reason and sentiment by appeals to brute force. In No. 88 are theatrical advertisements; in 89, cosmetics; in 90, "eighty-six right Dutch Tables and Tea Tables finely painted, brought over from Amsterdam in Holland;" in No. 91, the loss of a snuff-box is advertised. In No. 377, for May 13, 1712, is advertised "The Effie of His Highness, Prince Eugene of Savoy, after the only original Picture painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller,"—the prince being then on a mission to England, to endeavor to effect the terms of the peace which was signed, that year, at Utrecht. These few specimens of advertisements seemed worthy to be mentioned as illustrative of the times, and of the small beginnings of what now fill so many columns and pages of our daily papers.

I have thus, my dear Sir, executed to the best of my ability, the commission which you gave me, and shall be pleased if this statement proves of some little interest to my associates of the Anti-quarian Society.

Respectfully yours,

E. E. SALISBURY.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 19, 1871.

Having read the letter, the President spoke on the subject as follows:

"I will only add to the valuable letter of our associate, that so many objects of great historical importance have claimed the attention of members of this society that the



curiosities of antiquarian lore have ceased to be prominent among our acquisitions. The subject of Dr. Salisbury's letter has the most desirable qualities of an antiquarian treasure; in its rarity, inasmuch as some of our best scholars have no knowledge of its original form, and the British Museum did not obtain a copy until the year 1850; in its intrinsic value, as the most brilliant specimen of the literature of the time of Queen Anne; as the founder and the exemplar of a new vehicle of thought and discussion; and as the keynote of the sweetest music of the English tongue."

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR said he had been led, by his interest in the researches of our associate, Mr. Deane, to visit the burial place of Capt. John Smith, at St. Sepulchre's church, London, during the past summer. He found "on the south side of the Quire," the place stated in the edition of Stow's "Survey of London," published in 1633, two years after Smith's death, a grey stone which forms a part of the floor of a cross aisle which passes from side to side of the church, immediately in front of the front row of pews. This stone is about five feet in length. At the end which lies close to the pew is a rude carving of three human heads, undoubtedly representing the three Turks' heads of Smith's coat of arms. The inscription on the stone is illegible, though some traces of it are visible about two-thirds of the way down the stone. The letters are of a size which renders it nearly certain that the epitaph copied in the edition of Stow, in 1633, could not have been found on that stone. The clergyman of the church was present and had the floor cloth removed and the stone washed, and aided in the attempt to decipher the inscription. The church of St. Sepulchre's was destroyed by the

fire of 1666, with the exception of the tower and the beautiful entrance porch on the south side. In the edition of Stow above named, the inscription is spoken of as on a "table." It is quite possible that this denoted a raised monument, which would admit of an inscription on the sides and ends as well as the top, and that when this was injured by the fire, the stone which now remains, which formed a part of it, may have been laid in the new floor, on the same spot. The three heads on the stone and the correspondence of the place with that named in the "Survey," leave no doubt that this is the true spot of Smith's burial. It is understood that the records of the church were destroyed by the fire. Mr. Hoar further said it had occurred to him that it would be proper that this Society should cause the burial place of the distinguished founder of the oldest American State to be commemorated, either by causing the inscription to be recut, or, what would be much better, an enduring mural tablet, for which there is abundant room near by, placed on the wall of the church. Mr. Hoar moved that the Council be requested to consider the expediency of renewing the inscription on the present stone, or the erection of a mural tablet in the church.

Mr. DEANE, being appealed to, said he did not think he could throw any light on the subject introduced by Mr. Hoar. At the time of his visit to St. Sepulchre's, with his friend, Mr. Haven, a carpet of Kamptulicon covered the entire floor of the church, so that they could not see the stone said to be placed over the remains of Captain Smith. The versified inscription published in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, referred to by Mr. Hoar, was copied precisely as printed in Stow's Survey of Lon-

don, issued in 1633, two years after Smith's death. The lines are there broken in two parts, thus :

“ Here lies one conquer'd  
That hath conquer'd kings.”

In Strype's edition of Stow's "Survey," published in the last century, the inscription is printed at length, yet the verses are not broken as in the former mentioned instance, but are given thus :—

“ Here lies one conquer'd that hath conquer'd kings.”

A reader might infer that Strype copied the inscription from the stone itself. Mr. Hoar is the better judge whether the stone which he saw is large enough to contain the verses in either form.

Mr. HALE asked if there was not a monument to the memory of Pocahontas, in Westminster Abbey. He had so understood.

Mr. DEANE thought not. Pocahontas, ("The Lady Rebecca," as she was called in England), had embarked at Gravesend on her return to Virginia. She died at Gravesend, and he believed she was buried in the church at that place. What is supposed to be a memorial of her in some form exists there; but, if intended for her, the name of her husband is wrongly spelled.\*

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\*The church at Gravesend was destroyed by fire in 1727, and if any monument to the memory of Pocahontas was there it was then destroyed. In the Parish Register of Burials in the Parish of Gravesend, is the following :—

“ 1616.

“ March 21. Rebecca Wrothe, wyffe of Thomas Wrothe, gent. A Virginia Lady borne, was buried in the Chauncell.”

The name of her husband was John Rolfe. (See the Virginia Historical Register, Vol. II., pp. 188, 189.)

C. D.

Mr. Hoar's motion was then adopted.

The Council having recommended Prof. Edward Desor, of Switzerland, for membership of the Society, he was, by ballot, unanimously elected.

JOHN D. WASHBURN,

*Recording Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society has the honor to report, that, in the period since we have met, the Society has been prosperous, and has had a fair measure of success in its collections. The Librarian reports a considerable increase in books and pamphlets, of which his report gives the detail.

The increase of the Funds has been somewhat larger than the expenditure. Of the details of each, and of the investment the Treasurer's report will inform the Society.

The Society will be glad to learn that the new edition of Thomas's History of Printing is well advanced; a part of the material being in the hands of the printer. The Council have assigned the charge of it to a competent sub-committee.

We have lost, by death, one of our resident members, to whom the Society had more than once been indebted.

GEORGE SMITH BLAKE\* was born in Worcester, on the

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\* He was son of Hon. Francis Blake, the distinguished advocate, of Worcester, by his wife, Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of Gardner Chandler, of Hardwick, Mass., by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Brigadier Timothy Buggles, of that town. Gardner Chandler was son of Hon. John Chandler, of Worcester, by his wife, Mary Church.

William and Agnes Blake, of Little Baddow, County of Essex, England, who emigrated to America, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., were ancestors of Commodore Blake. Their son, Edward Blake, of Milton, married Patience Pope, and they were parents of Solomon Blake, of Boston, who married Abigail Arnold. Their son, Joseph Blake, married Mary Welland, and they were parents of Joseph Blake, of Boston and Hingham, who married Deborah Smith.

5th of March, 1802. He died in Longwood, near Boston, after an illness of only a few hours, on the 24th of June last. His remains were brought to Worcester for burial.

Mr. Blake entered the naval service of the United States when quite young, and ranked as Commodore at his death. When the rebellion broke out in 1861, he was at the head of the Naval School, at Annapolis. He removed with that School to Newport, R. I., and had charge of it for about ten years. In his administration of it, through a period so trying as that of the war, Commodore Blake earned and received the highest commendation from the Government.

While stationed at Newport he took occasion of his fortunate position to direct a careful examination, for the use of this Society, of the celebrated inscription on Dighton Rock. The copies of it which hang in this hall, were executed by Mr. Seager, at his request, for the Society. At his request, also, Rev. Mr. Hale, then chaplain in the Naval School, prepared a valuable monograph on the Rock and its history, which, with a very perfect photograph, Commodore Blake also presented to the Society. In his more distant service Commodore Blake had carefully kept our interests in mind.

Among the irreparable losses by the conflagration of Chi-

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Joseph Blake and Deborah Smith were parents of Lieut. Joshua Blake, and of Hon. George Blake of Boston, of John Blake, of Brattleboro', Vt., and of Hon. Francis Blake, of Worcester, the father of Commodore George Smith Blake, the subject of this notice.

Through his grandmother, Deborah Smith, Commodore Blake was a descendant of the Pilgrims. Elizabeth, daughter of John Carver, the first governor of Plymouth Colony, married John Howland, of the May Flower. Their daughter, Hope, married John Chipman; their son, John Chipman, was father of Bertha Chipman, who married Samuel Smith, of Sandwich; and they were parents of this Deborah Smith, who became the grandmother of Commodore Blake.

cago, is the entire destruction of the admirable library and collection of our vigorous sister society, the Historical Society of Chicago. Fortunate, from the very first, in the skill and energy with which its operations were conducted the Society had made a collection of great value. It had erected a building convenient in every regard to students, well arranged also for lectures, and suitable for the exhibition of its valuable paintings. All these treasures have been destroyed in the terrible calamity of the 9th of October. We offer to our friends our hearty sympathy, and we beg all the friends of Historical research to assist them, as they shall enter again, after this discouragement, upon their duties.

The development which the last century has witnessed of our relations with the western shore of this continent has brought into the range of our historical inquiry the history of discovery in the Pacific Ocean, as a special subject for the study and interest of Americans. This ocean on the maps of the time of Columbus, was a narrow strait, not half the width of Cuba. That strait parted the new found land from Japan, the Cipango of Marco Polo. The wish was father to the representation. Voyage after voyage, and century after century, have widened that narrow strait by new degrees of longitude, till we now know that nearly half the circumference of the world parts these lands. But that discovery was not made of a sudden. It was the result of successive observations, each of which shocked in its turn the prejudices of the conservative map-makers. Even the voyages of Cook and Vancouver, and their comparatively accurate returns of longitude, left North America a bulky, portly figure, requiring a much

longer girdle than that which we have found sufficient for her waist, as if she were trying to rival the dimensions of her sister, Asia. It is only since the present century began that the Western longitudes of North America have been crowded far enough back upon the map, and that the Pacific takes its full proportions. The strait which to the earlier hopes of Columbus was some thirty miles across, extends in its widest measurement nearly one hundred and sixty degrees, almost one half of the circumference of the globe.

To present at once the steps of successive discovery by which this result has been attained in geography, to preserve, in a connected and comprehensive form, the "History of the Pacific Ocean and its Shores," is perhaps the most tempting work now open to the American Historian. The original discovery of the Ocean itself to the science of the western world, by Marco Polo, as he approached it from the west, by Balboa, Pizarro and Cortes, as they approached it from the east, involves the most interesting adventure.

The admirable edition of Marco Polo's travels, by Col. Yule, in its full illustrations and exhaustive criticisms, puts all his contributions to Geography in a light wholly new. It confirms at every point the suggestions of Mr. Stevens, alluded to in this Report. Col. Yule's book had not arrived in America when this report was prepared, or the author would gladly have drawn upon its vast store-house of information.

The voyages of unparalleled daring, by which Magelhaens and his successors at last proved that there was a Pacific Ocean, and that there were two continents, mark an epoch in the geography of the world. The ocean gained the name of the Pacific Ocean, but names are not worth much, and for



the first two centuries of its existence, such was the international law of Europe, that, though the world were at peace, the Pacific Ocean—whenever two ships met of rival nationalities—was the scene of war. The deeds of the buccaneers—their bold transfers from ocean to ocean of the scene of their exploits, always mysterious, and but scantily recorded—are now less known than ever. As the modern system of International Law began to check such havoc,—and around Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, a legitimate commerce began to look into what men still called the South Sea—the history is none the less curious. To this period we owe Alexander Selkirk, the reputed double of Robinson Crusoe. The differences between Alexander Selkirk and Robinson Crusoe, are in fact well intimated by the distances between their homes; the first was left, at his own request, on Juan Fernandez, in the Pacific; the second was shipwrecked in a tempest, on an island in the Atlantic, “at the mouth of the great river Oronoko.”\*

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\* No better illustration could be given of the recklessness, even of the better critics, than the elder D’Israeli’s allusion to Alexander Selkirk and Robinson Crusoe. Speaking of Selkirk’s original narrative, he says:

In this artless narrative we may discover more than the embryo of Robinson Crusoe. The first appearance of Selkirk, ‘a man clothed in goats’ skins, who looked more wild than the first owners of them.’ The two huts he had built, one for dressing his victuals, the other to sleep in; his contrivance to get fire, by rubbing two pieces of pimento wood together; his distress for the want of bread and salt, till he came to relish his meat without either; his wearing out his shoes, till he grew so accustomed to be without them, that he could not for a long time afterwards, on his return home, use them without inconvenience; his bedstead of his own contriving, and his bed of goat skins; when his gun-powder failed, his teaching himself, by continual exercise, to run as swiftly as the goats; his falling from a precipice in catching hold of a goat, stunned and bruised, till coming to his senses, he found the goat dead under him; his taming kids to divert himself by dancing with them and his cats; his converting a nail into a needle; his sewing his goat skins with little thongs of the same; and when his knife was worn to the back, contriving to make blades out of some iron hoops.

With reference to this note it may be said, that Robinson Crusoe did *not* live

It may be worth asking in passing, whether Aladdin, of the wonderful lamp, the magician, who, by his wonders, wins the hand of the daughter of the Emperor of China, does not first appear in serious history as Ala-Eddin, a christian engineer, the companion of Marco Polo, who built the engines before which the Chinese cities of Fanchung and Siangyang fell. Romance and reality thus unite in the early chronicles of the history of the Pacific. The writer of this report called the attention of the Society some years since to the curious fact that Cortes and his companions took the name of California from the contemporary romance of Esplandian.

The limited extent of the legitimate commerce to the Pacific, after buccaneering was at an end, may be inferred from the fact that the celebrated "South Sea Company," which was entitled to a monopoly of the whole Pacific trade, considered that one ship annually was quite sufficient for it all. In fact it never did send out a ship a year during its adventurous existence.

The interest of the English races in the Pacific was greatly quickened by the celebrated voyages of Cook about a century ago. To the longitudes obtained by him, by Vancouver and their associates, we owe the more correct geographical placing on the map of the islands and the shores. And to the account given in their narratives of the exquisite climate, and the life supposed to be so simple

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in two huts, did *not* dress his victuals in one and sleep in another, did *not* get fire by rubbing together two pieces of wood; made his own bread from English wheat, had no trouble for want of salt; made himself shoes, and never complains of their use; never used up his gunpowder, though he were careful of it; never fell down upon the goat he was pursuing; never danced with his kid; never made a knife of iron hoops.

of the Islanders, we owe the uprising of the Protestant church, first in England and afterwards in America, for the conversion of the Islanders. The history of the Pacific has no chapter more adventurous and interesting than that of its missions.

Almost immediately on Cook's return, the movements for colonization began, which have given to England another Empire in the great southern continent of Australia,—and in the islands of New Zealand. The first century even of our own history does not rival the rapid growth of these young communities.

As early as 1789, a gentleman from Cape Cod, returning from service in the East India Company, observed sperm whales in the neighborhood of Japan, and communicated the news, on his return, to some of the daring Nantucket whalers. The hint was enough for them, and another chapter of the history of the Pacific, with which we are specially interested, began with the triumphs of their daring in trying every region of its waters, from the southern to the northern ice. Our whalers have passed from inside Behring's Straits\* and have tried the highest southern latitudes. When Mr. Burke said in the House of Commons, that they vexed both seas with their fisheries, he meant the Arctic and the Antarctic. They have since doubly justified his eloquence, by carrying their conquests over the Western Ocean as they had already done over the Eastern.†

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\* The writer little thought that a few weeks only before he read these lines, on the 14th of September, by far the larger part of this fleet in the Arctic Ocean had been, of necessity, abandoned by its crews. They arrived at the Sandwich Islands, to the number of twelve hundred men, in the few vessels which escaped, on the 23d and 24th of October; two and three days after this slight tribute to their daring had been read to the Antiquarian Society.

† Mr. Frederic C. Sanford, of Nantucket, the accomplished historian of the

Meanwhile the fur-trade had made our people familiar with the geography, even with the language of the people of the northwest coast. As early as 1774 Jonathan Carver,

great adventure which gives that island its renown, favors us with the following memoranda of the early Pacific and South Atlantic whale fishers :

The first whale ship that entered the Pacific was from England, in 1787. The vessel was sent by the colony of Nantucket whalers in England. Capt. Archet<sup>us</sup> Hammond was first officer of that ship, and struck the first sperm whale ever known to be taken in that Ocean. He afterwards sailed from London, in the ship *Cyrus*, which ship he gave up to Paul West, his second officer, in 1801, and West made a fortune in her, and left her to join his family in America, arriving home in 1818.

Capt. Hammond came home to Nantucket early, and died in 1830, aged 70 years. Capt. West died at the age of 83.

In 1791 our Nantucket people built and sent three new ships, with three old ones, into the Pacific Ocean, the first that ever went from the United States; and they all filled with oil, mostly sperm, and each ship obtained up to 1,500 bbls. The new ships were the *Beaver*, Paul Worth, the first to enter the Pacific and the first home; the *Washington*, George Bunker, who first hoisted the stars and stripes on that coast, at Callao, in Jan., 1792; the *Hector*, Thomas Brock; and of the old ships the *Favorite*, Obed Barnard; the *Warren*, Robert Meader; and the *Rebecca*, Seth Folger. As mentioned before, they were all successful. Some went again to the Pacific; the *Favorite* to Canton, China. It was the *Favorite*, Jonathan Paddock, which brought home to Nantucket two distinguished Chinese merchants, in 1806. They came again in one of our ships in 1814, and it was at this time I remember them in their rich costumes, cap, and red button upon the cap, marks of superior position in their own country. They were the guests of the owner of the ship, Paul Gardner, Esq.

The first voyage made across the Equator was made from here by Uriah Bunker, in the brig *Amazon*, arriving here, full of oil, 19th April, 1776, the day the battle of Lexington was fought. Then we had many ships cross the equator, and so out to Falkland Islands, and generally with marked success. I believe I gave you or let you read my papers on some of these voyages.

In 1770 our merchants sent to sea 135 vessels, 13 hands each; 4 West Indiamen, 12 hands each; 25 wood vessels, 4 hands each; 18 coasting vessels, 5 hands each; and 15 London packets, 11 hands each. Making upwards of twenty-two hundred and fifty men. Some of the captains I can remember, and glorious men they were, stout and tall in build, with a splendid address, and some of them with large brains, almost equal to Franklin. Benj. Hussey was one of them, who, after plowing the ocean many years, was a victim to Napoleon I., who confiscated his property in Dunkirk, France. When Napoleon fell, in 1815, Capt. Hussey took passage in the *Archimedes*, (whaler) Capt. James Bunker, and arrived in France in 1817. He secured some of his property from the Government, bought a ship and fitted out to Greenland, where he had previously been whaling; and when his ship was amongst the ice, he was so injured by the vessel's tiller striking him, that he died soon after-

of Stillwater, New York,\* an officer of the royal army, who had personally explored the lake region as far as Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi, in publishing in London his narrative of that journey, gives a sketch of a plan for follow-

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wards, 80 years and five months old! If you can equal this among any of the old sea dogs, let me know it.

I find from my old journals, that he was at the Falkland Islands in January, 1786, in Mr. Rotch's ship *States*, which returned to London, England, as did ship *Canton*, James Whippers, Esq., and the renowned *Maria*, Capt. William Moores, which you have read from those old Nantucket papers you saw here.

\* Not Stillwater, Connecticut, as every dictionary, encyclopædia and biography has it. There is no such place.

If the geography of any point in America had been known to the English writers, after 1777, one would have said it would have been Stillwater in New York; where Carver was in fact, born. We are favored with a note on the errors in his biography, by our associate, Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, which may perhaps correct a few sets of stereotype plates. The note on Carver's life in the *New American Cyclopædia*, says he crossed to the Pacific Ocean, an entirely incorrect statement. He went to the head of Lake Superior, and never pretended that he had gone to the Pacific.

"Carver was born in Stillwater, N. Y., if his word, or his widow's, is to be trusted. All published accounts of him, since 1800, have been made up from the sketch by Dr. Lettsom, prefixed to the London edition of the *Travels*, published in 1781, the year after Carver's death. The substance of this biographical sketch is in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 51, (1781) pp. 324, 326. He is there said to have been 'born in 1732, at Stillwater, (*sic*) the American Caudium, since rendered famous by the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army;' and to have 'purchased in 1750, an ensigncy in the *Connecticut Regiment*'—which is a mistake of course. According to this statement, Carver's 'grandfather, William Joseph, of Wigan, in Lancashire, a captain in King William's army, was rewarded for his services with the government of Connecticut in New England, in which province our author was born in 1732;' &c. as above.

It is amusing to follow the blunder of Carver's first biographer through the biographical dictionaries and encyclopædias. Chalmers relied on the *Gentleman's Magazine*, l. c. Rose and Gorton give mere abridgments of Chalmers' articles,—one says, born 'at Stillwater, in Connecticut,' the other 'in Connecticut.' The old *Encyclopædia Americana*, 'in Connecticut.' Appleton's, as you know, 'in Stillwater, Conn.' The new *Biographie Générale* copies the mistake. So did Sparks, in Franklin's works, vii. 438, note, and so on.

Yours truly,

J. H. TRUMBULL."

Mr. Allibone says that it was owing to Dr. Lettsom's account of Carver's death in poverty that the "Literary Fund" was established in London. The *Encyclopædia Americana* makes him a lottery clerk, in Boston, a statement which is wholly unfounded.

ing up the Missouri, going down the river Oregon to the Pacific, for which he and Colonel Rogers, with Richard Whitworth, were ready, when the outbreak of the revolution prevented.

But in 1793, Alexander Mackenzie, in the service of the Montreal Fur Company, reached the Pacific by land, July 22d, at a point discovered by Vancouver, from the ocean, a few weeks earlier. This appears to have been the first discovery of the Pacific, by any land traveller, who had crossed the continent in such high Northern latitudes. Mackenzie's discovery did much to confirm the view which Cook had expressed that the coast of America extended to Behring's Straits, and that the supposed straits of Juan de Fuca would be proved to have no existence.

So soon as President Jefferson had concluded the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803, he appointed his private secretary, Capt. Meriwether Lewis, to make such an exploration, in company with Capt. William Clarke. At the end of two years from Washington they reached the head of the Missouri; they spent their third winter at the mouth of the Columbia River. A single year was enough for their return, and by the middle of February, 1807, they reached Washington, from which they had been absent nearly four years. The journey from St. Louis to Washington occupied nearly five months. This was the first discovery of the Pacific, by land travellers, within the territory of the United States.

The United States has always claimed that it held some rights by discovery to its territories on the Pacific. The purchase of Louisiana had made the expedition of Lewis and Clarke necessary. The government has followed it up

from that time to this, by frequent expeditions of discovery.

As the mysteries of the Pacific were thus removed, that which surrounded Japan was the only one left to our own generation. The diplomacy of this generation, and the intelligence and courage of the Japanese nation and their accomplished rulers, have removed the last veil which shrouded this history.

In the course of five hundred years, in which the shores of the Pacific have been opened to the world of literature and history, no passage has been more remarkable than the course of events by which the rulers of Japan have chosen to place her far forward among the civilized nations. It cannot be many years before it will be our duty and pleasure to admit among our corresponding members some of the noble Japanese gentlemen, who are devoting themselves with such energy and integrity to the welfare of their own nation, and to her close intimacy with the rest of the world.

It is certainly not the intention of the Council, and least of all of the member who is their spokesman on this occasion, to detain the Society now, by any attempt to illustrate in detail those points in the History of the Pacific Ocean which relate most closely to the History of America, for the study and elucidation of which our Society exists. The catholic custom of our semi-annual meeting will, however, permit a reference to one or two, to which recent events have in one or another way drawn attention.

I. A recent writer of distinction, speaks of Hernando Cortes as the European discoverer of the South Sea. The error is frequent. It passed into familiar literature in the lines, now celebrated, of Mr. Keats,

“ Or like stout Cortes, when with eagle eyes  
 He stared at the Pacific—and all his men  
 Looked at each other with a wild surmise,  
 Silent upon a peak in Darien.”

Cortes has too many laurels connected with the Pacific to need any borrowed plumes. He devoted the close of his life to its exploration. He was the discoverer of California; but he did not discover the South Sea. That had been discovered as early as 1513, on the 23d of September, by Balboa—a young officer of whom Spain was not worthy—the governor for the time of the station at Belem, or Bethlehem, on the north side of the Isthmus. If it is remembered that the line of the centre of the Isthmus of Panama does not run north and south, as the general line of the west coast of the continent does, but rather, that, in passing from North to South America, the Isthmus extends in a somewhat northeasterly direction—it will be understood how the Pacific Ocean is, to one standing on the Isthmus, the *South Sea*. The Indians had told Balboa of the Sea and of the route thither. Under their guidance he made the journey. It occupies on our railway two hours, it cost him three weeks' struggle through the wilderness. “ At last, about two o'clock in the morning, they emerged from the thick forest. The bold summit of the mountain alone remained to be ascended, and their Indian guides pointed to an eminence, from which they said the Southern Sea was visible. Upon this Balboa commanded his followers to halt, and that no man should stir from his place. Then, with a palpitating heart, he ascended to the bare mountain top. On reaching the summit the long-desired prospect burst upon his view. Below him extended a vast chaos of rock and forest, and green savannahs, and wander-



ing streams, while at a distance the waters of the promised ocean glittered in the morning sun.

At this glorious prospect Balboa sank upon his knees and poured out thanks to God that he was the first European to whom it was given to make that great discovery. He then called his people to ascend. "Behold, my friends," said he, "that glorious sight which we have so much desired. Let us give thanks to God that he has granted us this great honor and advantage. \* \* \*." The Spaniards answered this speech by promising to follow him to the death. Among them was a priest, who lifted up his voice and chanted *Te Deum Laudamus*. The rest kneeling down, joined in the strain with pious enthusiasm.

I cite Mr. Irving's well chosen language, as he collects the materials from the original authorities. These are the only authorities for saying that the South Sea was discovered by

stout Cortes  
Silent upon a peak in Darien.

Cortes was never in Darien in his life; so that he was never silent there. Balboa, when he arrived on the peak of Darien, fell upon his knees, and he and his men poured out their gratitude in spoken prayer. Cortes took possession of the same sea, nine years after, in the name of the Emperor, a thousand miles north of the Isthmus.

Under the direction of the United States Government, a survey has been made of the Isthmus in the last summer, by Commander Selfridge, resulting in a more full determination of the altitudes above the sea of the several valleys than we have had heretofore. A similar examination has been made of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, by Capt.

Shufeldt, where Cortes actually established a passage from sea to sea, by which his heavy guns were carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

II. Our associate, Mr. Henry Stevens, in a brief but very valuable volume on the early maps of America, has made the suggestion that the coast line of North America, on the early maps, a line which has always been a subject of curiosity among intelligent historians, was drawn in, not from any surveys or reports of seamen, who had passed along the coast, but from the supposed coast line of Asia, which North America was then supposed to be. It is to be regretted that Mr. Stevens did not illustrate this valuable suggestion even more fully.

The Spanish navigators very early completed the line of the Gulf of Mexico and of Florida. On the north, Cabot had laid in the lines of the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the eastern parts of New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. On the early maps these appear with their discoverers' names. But who drew the line between? If any one drew it who knew the facts, why is there no appearance of such a peninsula as Cape Cod, of such bays as Delaware and Chesapeake Bay, of such an island as Long Island? It has ever been urged among the arguments for Cabot's discovery of our southern sea board, that somebody must have laid down the line very early, because it was so early on the maps. But, certainly, if Cabot put it down, it is very little to his credit that he put it down so badly as to leave out every distinctive characteristic.

In answer to the question "Who had seen it?" Mr. Stevens says substantially, "nobody had seen it." But on the supposition that this was Asia, that they were at work

upon the coast line of Asia, as they had it in their imperfect maps, the gap between Florida and Nova Scotia was filled.

It is a very curious fact in reference to this suggestion, that if the geographers had known the true coast line of Asia, they would have made an approximation to the true coast line of America, much nearer than was reached for years. In fact they knew nothing of the true line of Asia. They had a very false coast line of Asia drawn in, after the hints given by Marco Polo, on his return from that coast in 1295. This coast line had suggestions of the truth, but it ran nearly north and south, instead of north east. All this was transferred to the map of America, and under this geographical impression the whole of South America was a prolongation of what we know as farther India, of the peninsula of Malacca, and after the voyager had rounded this peninsula, if he were sailing east from the Ganges or from Ceylon, it was supposed he would come on Cuba, Florida, and about the region where we are assembled now, one of the great cities of Cathay.

This view of Mr. Stevens accounts for the existence on the maps of a coast line long before Verazzano traced it in 1524. France afterward claimed the territory "under the pretext" as Mr. Bancroft puts it, of his discovery. If Mr. Stevens' view be correct, as it seems to be, and if the claim of discovery is never set aside by after events, we should, at this moment, be obliged to consider ourselves citizens of the undivided French republic.

The little sketches on the map annexed illustrate these observations. A is the coast line of America, as it exists in fact. B is the coast line of Asia, as it exists in fact, curiously like that of America, as will be seen. Corea makes

50. N.

40. N.

30. N.

20. N.

**A**

**Pro**



an excellent Florida, and there is a suggestion even, as Dr. Darwin might say, of the Bay of Fundy. C is the coast of Asia, on the same latitudes as laid in on Behem's globe, of the year 1492. It must be remembered that the effect of Mercator's projection is to exaggerate to the eye the difference between the lines on the ancient maps and the truth. They supposed, however, that the coast line of Asia, north of Corea, was somewhat to the west of north.

III. The history of our type of civilization has proceeded by successive stages—which are marked as the civilization of the valley of the Nile—that of the basin of the Aegean Sea, the civilization of the Mediterranean Sea, followed by the civilization of the Atlantic, the era to which we were born. Such a change as came upon the world when the Atlantic became the great Mediterranean sea of its largest commerce, may be foreshadowed as coming upon it in an era in which, for the first time, all the coasts of the Pacific shall devote themselves actively to foreign commerce, in which, in its turn, the Pacific Ocean will become the sea of the middle of the world.

The decisive event which has done most to bring on this new era was the discovery of gold in California. Of so little account was that region in the boyhood of most of us, that our first associations with it are those which we derived from the spirited narrative of the distinguished jurist, Mr. Dana, in his fascinating personal history, where we followed him step by step, almost, as he carried hides upon his back, down the beach at San Francisco. Of so little account did Mr. Prescott consider it, that in his life of Cortes, in 1843, he devoted but one page to the two years of suffering and effort in which Cortes explored California, and gave it to

an ungrateful world. He says his limits will not permit him to go into the details of an expedition which was attended with no important results, either to the projector or to science.

There is no more curious problem than the indifference with which California was treated, even by its discoverers. Gold was what they wanted, and gold was there. The marvel is that they could have missed it. Indeed they did not always miss it. In Sir Francis Drake's Journal of June 5, 1573, having touched at a bay under the latitude of  $38^{\circ}$ , and travelled inland, the record is, "the earth of this country seemed to promise very rich veins of gold and silver, there being hardly any digging without the ores of some of them."\* Yet it would seem that no one dug for a century and a half.

In 1709, in Wordes Rogers' journal of his voyage, he says: "Our men told me they saw heavy shining stones ashore, which looked as if they came from some mine, but they did not inform me of this till we were at sea; otherwise I would have brought some of them to have tried what metal could have been extracted from them." He then encourages the newly formed South Sea Company to attempt a discovery beyond California. On such hints that Company acted, and sent out Shelvocke, who touched in San Francisco Bay in 1719. His record is this: "It is but natural for me to attempt some account of California, because great things have been expected from a perfect

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\* The Golden Gate, by which we enter the harbor of San Francisco, is a few miles south of the parallel of  $38^{\circ}$ . The geographers have given the name of Sir Francis Drake's bay to the bay north of the Golden Gate, immediately south of Pt. Reyes,

knowledge of its extent and boundaries ; though, for my part, I must confess, I believe such a discovery would produce few real advantages. \* \* \* The soil about Puerto Seguro, and very likely in most of the valleys, is a rich, black mould, which, as you turn it up fresh to the sun, appears as if intermixed with gold-dust ; some of which we endeavored to wash and purify from the dirt ; but, although we were a little prejudiced against the thoughts that it could be possible that this metal should be so promiscuously and universally mingled with common earth, yet we endeavored to cleanse and wash the earth from some of it ; and the more we did the more it appeared like gold.

In order to be further satisfied, I brought away some of it—which we lost in our confusions at China. Be that as it will, it is very probable that this country abounds in metals of all sorts.”

Here is one of the terrible contingencies of history which hang on a single “If.” No better description than Shelvocke’s could be given now of the gold-bearing black sand of the valley of the Sacramento. Shelvocke was the commissioned officer of the South Sea Company. He arrived home to find the fate of that company trembling in the balance. It had bid against the Bank of England for a great government loan and had won. In consequence its shares had risen from 310, on the seventh of April, to 500 on the 29th. In a month more they were at 550 ;—in three days more, June 2d, at 890, but the next day only at 640. Up and down was the fortune of all that summer. August 1, the quotation was 1000, Sept. 14, it was 400 only ; and “South Sea Stock” has ever since been a disgrace and a



by-word. That is the history of the summer when Shelvocke came home. He had lost his chest of black earth with gold spangles "in our confusions in China." *If* he had not lost it! If four Pacific browned seamen had carried the stout chest up to some of the London goldsmiths, who, in those days, were London bankers! If it had been learned in an hour why this chest was so heavy! If it had been known on the Exchange that the South Sea Company held the monopoly to a hundred valleys full of this "black earth full of spangles," in a country of matchless climate, where no enemy questioned their proceeding! It may be doubted whether then the name of the South Sea Company might not have come down through history with all the honors of its great competitors!

But it was not so ordained. The Almighty kept California for his own purposes. It was when there was needed on the instant the creation of a Free State on the shore of the Pacific—to be held then and always in the interests of Freedom and Christianity—that he created that State in an instant, by the turning up of these neglected spangles to eager eyes.

IV. This paper has passed the proper length of such a communication. But the Council are unwilling to lose the opportunity of asking members of the Society to avail themselves of every occasion for opening a correspondence in our interest with Japan. When the history is written of the great revolution of which that country is now the scene, it will be the record of a noble, disinterested devotion, shown by its princes and noblemen, such as hardly has a rival. Their zeal for learning and science seems equal to

their desire for a better government. We have a right to look to their assistance, in the literary and scholarly work which shall eventually develop "The History of the Pacific Ocean and its Shores."

Respectfully submitted for the Council,

EDWARD E. HALE.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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THE Librarian begs leave to report, that the condition of things at the Library, and the manner and form of service and of progress there, vary little from those of previous semi-annual statements. To avoid a tedious sameness in these reports, it seems desirable, while seeking to convey the requisite general information, to dwell upon different particulars or topics at different times, either in turn or as circumstances may happen to suggest.

Attention is now asked to one of the departments of collection in which a good deal of aid may be afforded by members with very little trouble or cost to themselves.

Among the occupations of the Assistant Librarian, that of arranging and completing serial publications is of great and growing consequence.

There are very few persons who do not often find themselves in possession of odd volumes, or odd numbers, of *periodicals*, which they do not care to keep, and for which they have no use, unless it be to sell them for paper stock, at a nominal price per pound. Now these are just what we are seeking, far and near. We want them to make up sets for the Society's library, and for helping to make up sets for libraries with which we have relations of correspondence and exchange. They are to us of great literary importance, and of appreciable pecuniary value; and engross a liberal

share of time and attention among our objects of collection and preservation. Their pecuniary value to an institution like ours is not derived from any special price, or estimation in money, to which they are entitled, but from the interesting and significant fact that libraries are becoming, in a sense, commercial establishments, where operations of barter and traffic are conducted for maintaining the balance of supply and demand in literature throughout the country. The surplus at *A* goes to make up a deficiency in kind at *B*, and becomes a credit at *B* on which *A* may draw to cover its own similar or different wants. Thus literature, like money or merchandise, is enabled to find its level, and the resources of information tend to become equalized. This system of literary exchange is one of the practical inventions of our age, and is destined to acquire much greater extension and utility. We may see the day when literary clearing houses will be established at great business centres, where librarians will attend with memoranda of the stocks they want and the stocks they can furnish, with tolerable assurance of getting whatever they may chance to need, without the employment of that kind of currency which is often least at their command.

Of course these transactions are not limited to any particular class of publications; but it is the experience of almost every one that periodical publications, from their mode of issue, are specially liable to the condition of incompleteness, and afford an apt illustration of the advantage of an arrangement where *A* says to *B*, *C*, *D*, &c., I have duplicates of such and such magazines, and I want such and such numbers of the same or others; and *B*, *C*, *D*, &c., respond by similar declarations, till these superfluities and

deficiencies are neutralized by a harmonious and mutually profitable adjustment.

Of the intrinsic value and importance of this class of publications to literature, science and history, to these jointly, and to each of them separately, much might be said in the way of both argument and illustration. Not to mention newspapers—and the various organs of political parties, religious denominations, and benevolent or reformatory associations, whose history can be traced nowhere else—magazines and reviews contain not unfrequently articles upon subjects in the different departments of knowledge, prepared by persons having peculiar opportunities of information, or other special qualifications for what they undertake; whose facts and opinions, original and limited to themselves it may be, come before the public in no other way. Nearly all of literature, science, and history, which never attains to the size and condition of a distinct work, or book by itself, must be looked for in the pages of magazines, reviews, or other periodical issues. Hence the importance of having these productions preserved and properly arranged for reference; and hence the inestimable value of such an index to periodical literature as has been prepared by that accomplished librarian, Mr. Poole.

The large proportion of chaff to the modicum of grain in most periodicals is no reason why the grain, if sound and nutritious, should not be saved, if it can be made accessible; while it explains the necessity of more care for its preservation than individuals are likely to exercise on their own account. It has recently been deemed expedient to purchase for our library a large collection of documents and papers printed for the religious denomination called

Second Adventists, which, originating in 1843, now numbers eight hundred preachers and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand members. If their distinctive doctrine proves to be correct, a history so soon to terminate will not pay for the attempt to preserve it; but otherwise an assorted and classified collection of a hundred volumes of the chief doctrinal and statistical organs of that sect, from its formation to the present time, will become curious and instructive; for it contains not only a full exposition of the faith of the sect, but elaborate discussions upon the forms of materialism and other questions now agitating the churches. The collection is the result of twenty years effort, on the part of one of their most intelligent preachers, to prepare a comprehensive memorial of his denomination, and cannot now be duplicated. A contribution of similar material, of which this is the crown and completion, was made to the library by the same gentleman a number of years ago.

It is not too much to assert that a thoroughly life-like and accurate history of a period cannot be written without an examination of its periodical literature. How true it is that the spirit of the revolution of 1776 is to be traced largely in the essays written by leading thinkers and actors for the magazines and newspapers of the day! The wisdom, the wit, and the eloquence of the period immediately following, are often combined in such publications. During the process of establishing and organizing our national and state governments, the best minds addressed and influenced the public in that way. A large portion of the erudition and science of the infant Republic sought that means of publication. Most of the poetry which grew

out of the exalted feeling of the time is to be found in the same repositories. The beginnings of American archaeology are there, in the form of letters from pioneers exploring and surveying the national territories at the west

The Massachusetts Magazine, or Monthly Museum of *Knowledge and Rational Entertainment*, established by the founder of this institution, in 1788-9, is now among the rarities of its kind. It contains, saith the title page of its first volume, "Poetry, Music, Biography, Physick, Geography, Morality, Criticism, Philosophy, Mathematics, Agriculture, Architecture, Chemistry, Novels, Tales, Romances, Translations, News, Marriages, Deaths, Meteorological Observations, &c., &c.," and this is a pretty fair, if concise, description of its contents. It was a highly respectable publication, and among its contributors were some of the best scholars and writers of New England. John Quincy Adams sometimes sat in the "Seat of the Muses," which was the rather euphuistic title of the poetical department; and in that department may be seen, continued for four years, in several volumes of the magazine, extracts from the manuscript of the earliest attempt to embody the events and characters of the Revolution in an epic poem. It began seventeen years before the Columbiad of Barlow appeared, and is of a similar character, though in a different metre. Examples taken almost at random will show the difference and the resemblance. Describing an interview had by Washington, with the ghost of Warren, who predicts what is to happen in the future, our writer says :

" From hence behold yon liquid sky,  
There Gallias waving lilies fly,  
To war her troops advance,

DeGrasse shall guard Potomack's coast,  
 Rochambeau, Fayette, fire the host,  
 And arm the pride of France."

Barlow's measure is this :

" Here stood stern Putnam scored with ancient scars,  
 The living record of his country's wars.  
 Wayne, like a moving tower, assumes his post,  
 Fires the whole field, and is himself a host.  
 Undaunted Sterling, prompt to meet his foes,  
 And Gates and Sullivan for action rose.  
 Macdougall, Clinton, guardians of the state,  
 Stretch the nerved arm to pierce the depths of fate."

Both writers aimed to weave into their verses not only the scenes and incidents of the contest, but the names of persons prominent in military or political service.

The epic of the Massachusetts Magazine was never published elsewhere. The portions printed are called "extracts" from the manuscript, and appear to be specimens only of the work, though they indicate that the poem has been nearly or quite completed. They together comprise 279 stanzas or 1274 lines, and ceased when the magazine, after its fourth year, was transferred to other hands. The verses though stilted and extravagant in expression, are not without some poetical merit ; and, with their frequent notes, have at least the interest and value of a contemporary historical document. The name of the author is not mentioned, but it was George Richards. It may sound familiar to you, and you may associate it with the name of George Richards Minot, the historian, though there is no connection between them. You will not find it in Allen's American Biography, or in Duyckinck's Cyclopædia of American Literature, or in Allibone's Dictionary, or in Morse's Genealogy of the Richards Families ; but it is briefly referred to



in a MS. collection of biographical notices prepared by the late lamented Samuel Jennison, so long a prominent officer of this Society.

As George Richards is better entitled to a place among the writers of his time, in prose and verse, than some who have been ostentatiously commemorated, I have endeavored to enlarge the very slight information furnished by Mr. Jennison, respecting his works and his history.

From an allusion in one of his poems, it appears that he was a native of Rhode Island. In the reprint of the Boston Directory of 1789, he is called a schoolmaster, on Middle street. In that year Washington visited Boston, and Richards wrote an ode in honor of his arrival, and another at his departure. A New Year's ode by him, for Jan., 1791, was set to music and printed. In 1793 he printed "The Declaration of Independence, a Poem, accompanied by odes, songs &c., adapted to the day." (July 4). They were dedicated to John Hancock. The publication was anonymous. The principal poem is largely illustrated with notes and classical references and imitations, and claims to make mention of "every patriotic name from New Hampshire to Georgia, of those who dared to explain the wrongs of America, and pronounce her independent of Great Britain."

On Dec. 27, 1793, he delivered an address before St. Andrews Lodge, in Boston, that was printed. In the same year he went to Portsmouth, where he was a schoolmaster, and also supplied the pulpit of the Universalist Society. A discourse delivered by him Dec. 25, 1794, was published there. In 1800 he pronounced at Portsmouth, a commemorative and historical discourse on Wash-

ington, in two parts; which was printed, with eight odes or hymns, written by him for the same occasion. This was dedicated "affectionately" to Mrs. Washington. He also delivered a Masonic Address at Nottingham, in 1800, and another at Gloucester, Mass., in 1806. He left Portsmouth in 1809 for Philadelphia, where he established and edited a literary periodical, called "The Free Mason's Magazine and General Miscellany," to which, however, he did not attach his name. After two years of continuance, with an air of prosperity, this came suddenly to an end, probably on account of the insanity of the editor, who died by his own hand at a hospital in that city. Besides the literary labors above stated he compiled a collection of hymns, and edited an edition of Preston's *Masonry*. Richards seems to have had a modest estimate of his own poems, and to have generally preferred to remain in the shadow of his literary productions. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Washington, and anxious that the glory of his country and of her heroes should be suitably recorded. His ardent and excitable imagination might easily pass beyond the control of his reason. He is said to have possessed agreeable manners and is always referred to with respect. If there is too much of the Fourth of July in his style of composition, it should be remembered that the influences of that anniversary and its associations, which have overcome the judgment and taste of many able men, was fresher and stronger with him than with us. As a Boston schoolmaster and poet who has been forgotten, and as a friend and literary coadjutor of the founder of our Society, this passing notice of Richards may not be out of place.

We should be proud indeed if we could produce perfect

sets of the ante-Revolution magazines, some of which were before the middle of the century. Most of those bearing the title of *American* were short lived. The name was adopted in Philadelphia, Boston, and New Jersey. That of Boston (started in 1743) continued longest—three years and four months. We were able a while since to make our copy almost complete from odd and fragmentary numbers. (We have perhaps all that was published of the General Magazine of Philadelphia, of 1741, which lasted but six months.) The New American of Woodbridge, N. J., which took the place of the American Monthly Chronicle of Philadelphia, in 1757, continued two years and three months. The war of the Revolution put an end to the magazines then existing. Though we are better provided with those of the period immediately subsequent, they are too often like regiments mustered after a battle, deficient in numbers, and with a proportion of maimed or damaged survivors.

Most of these were collected by Mr. Thomas, but with all his thoughtfulness and care for such matters, he does not seem to have attached sufficient importance to the lighter literature which was contemporary with himself; being content, often, to preserve specimens instead of entire and regular series.

We will aim to treat the periodicals of the present day, of whatever nature and degree, with more consideration; and promise that all that come to the library from its friends shall, so far as our efforts may avail, be transmitted to other generations.

We are reminded by the total destruction of a valuable historical library in a sister State, of the dangers to which

all such collections are exposed ; and we may be called upon for an expression of practical sympathy by the contribution of spare copies of books and pamphlets towards replacing the loss. We are also, by this event, assisted to realize the important security which a well organized system of exchange, by which the publications of each section of country shall be distributed to every other section, may furnish against one of the consequences of such a calamity. The printed documents of local organizations, municipal or social, are, of all publications, least likely to survive their immediate use. The general disappearance of the early "Sessions Laws" of Massachusetts is an example in point ; and cases are constantly coming to our knowledge where societies and associations are destitute of reports and business papers published by themselves only a few years back. If towns and cities and private corporations would send their publications liberally to distributing libraries, to be exchanged for like publications emanating from similar bodies elsewhere, the chances of their preservation, under any circumstances, would be very great. This is one of the uses of the system that can be most generally appreciated and taken advantage of, though its wider application and utility are equally evident.

We have received as gifts since the last report, three hundred and eighty books, two thousand one hundred and twelve pamphlets, one hundred and ninety volumes of unbound newspapers, sixteen maps, two manuscripts, two photographs, four medals, and various broadsides, circulars and cards.

Seventeen volumes, ten pamphlets, and ninety volumes of newspapers, have been purchased.

We have gained by exchanges, fifty-nine books and fifty-one pamphlets.

Seventy-nine volumes have been received from the binder.

Those among our donors who have sent matters of their own authorship are the following :

*Authors.*

Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, D.D.  
 James F. Hunnewell, Esq.  
 Nath'l Paine, Esq.  
 Sam'l A. Green, M.D.  
 Edwin M. Snow, M.D., Providence, R. I.  
 Pelham W. Ames, Esq.  
 James Lenox, Esq., New York.  
 Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee.  
 Isaac Smucker, Esq., Newark, O.  
 Hon. John A. Knowles,  
 Rev. Dan'l T. Taylor, Rouse's Point, N. Y.  
 J. Fletcher Williams, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Sam'l Park, Esq., Marshall, Ill.  
 Prof. Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Toronto, Canada.  
 Major L. A. H. Latour, Montreal, Canada.  
 Rev. B. F. DeCosta, New York.  
 Increase A. Lapham, LL.D., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 William B. Trask, Esq., Boston.  
 Mr. Byron A. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.  
 Com. Geo. H. Preble.  
 Hon. Emory Washburn.  
 Charles H. Hart, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 J. Smith Futhy, Esq., Westchester, Pa.  
 Mr. John H. Barber, New Haven, Conn.  
 Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.

The beautiful copy of Boydell's illustrated folio Shakspeare, that lies upon the table, is a gift from Mrs. Levi Lincoln. From another venerable lady, Mrs. Jehn Davis, with like causes of interest in this Society, and also a constant contributor to its collections, we have received a set of the Overland Monthly, handsomely bound.

An account of accessions and their donors, in detail, is attached to this report.

S. F. HAVEN.

## Report of the Treasurer.

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The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society submits the following semi-annual Report, for the six months ending October 20, 1871.

|                                                                           |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>The Librarian's and General Fund</i> , April 22, 1871, was \$28,217.38 |                    |
| Received for dividends and interest since, .                              | 1,274.47           |
|                                                                           | <u>\$29,491.85</u> |
| Paid for salaries and incidental expenses, . .                            | 754.64             |
| Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .                                    | \$28,737.21        |
| <i>The Collection and Research Fund</i> , April 22, 1871, was \$13,399.38 |                    |
| Received for dividends and interest since, .                              | 567.01             |
|                                                                           | <u>13,966.39</u>   |
| Paid for books, part of Librarian's salary, &c.                           | 624.93             |
| Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .                                    | 13,341.46          |
| <i>The Bookbinding Fund</i> , April 22, 1871, was . . . . \$9,719.47      |                    |
| Received for dividends and interest since, .                              | 424.85             |
|                                                                           | <u>10,144.32</u>   |
| Paid for binding and part of Asst. Librarian's salary, . . . . .          | 176.28             |
| Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .                                    | 9,968.04           |
| <i>The Publishing Fund</i> , April 22, 1871, was . . . . . \$10,742.40    |                    |
| Received for dividends and interest since, .                              | 409.52             |
|                                                                           | <u>11,151.92</u>   |
| Paid for printing and expenses incurred for publishing, . . . . .         | 282.04             |
| Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .                                    | 10,869.88          |
| <i>The Salisbury Building Fund</i> , April 22, 1871, was . \$9,768.14     |                    |
| Received for interest since, . . . . .                                    | 282.87             |
| Present amount of the Fund, . . . . .                                     | 10,041.01          |
| Amount carried forward, . . . . .                                         | <u>\$72,957.60</u> |

|                                                                |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Amount brought forward, . . . . .                              | \$72,957.60  |
| <i>The Isaac Davis Fund</i> , April 22, 1871, was . . . . .    | \$666.08     |
| Received for interest since, . . . . .                         | 18.38        |
|                                                                | <hr/> 684.46 |
| Paid for books, . . . . .                                      | 42.00        |
|                                                                | <hr/>        |
| Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .                         | 642.46       |
| <i>The Lincoln Legacy Fund</i> , April 22, 1871, was . . . . . | \$1,062.20   |
| Received for interest since, . . . . .                         | 30.00        |
|                                                                | <hr/>        |
| Present amount of this Fund, . . . . .                         | 1,092.20     |
|                                                                | <hr/>        |
| Total of the seven Funds, . . . . .                            | \$74,692.26  |
|                                                                | <hr/>        |
| Cash on hand, included in foregoing statement, . . . . .       | \$1,422.26   |
|                                                                | <hr/> <hr/>  |

## INVESTMENTS.

*The Librarian's and General Fund is invested in—*

|                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bank Stock, . . . . .          | \$14,400.00       |
| Railroad Stock, . . . . .      | 5,820.00          |
| Railroad Bonds, . . . . .      | 5,700.00          |
| United States Bonds, . . . . . | 1,600.00          |
| City Bonds, . . . . .          | 1,000.00          |
| Cash, . . . . .                | 217.21            |
|                                | <hr/> \$28,737.21 |

*The Collection and Research Fund is invested in—*

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Bank Stock, . . . . .          | \$4,200.00      |
| Railroad Stock, . . . . .      | 800.00          |
| Railroad Bonds, . . . . .      | 4,800.00        |
| United States Bonds, . . . . . | 3,000.00        |
| City Bonds, . . . . .          | 500.00          |
| Cash, . . . . .                | 41.46           |
|                                | <hr/> 13,341.46 |

*The Bookbinding Fund is invested in—*

|                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Bank Stock, . . . . .             | \$5,700.00     |
| Railroad Stock, . . . . .         | 1,000.00       |
| Railroad Bonds, . . . . .         | 3,000.00       |
| Cash, . . . . .                   | 268.04         |
|                                   | <hr/> 9,968.04 |
| Amount carried forward, . . . . . | \$52,046.61    |



Amount brought forward, . . . . . \$52,046.61  
*The Publishing Fund is invested in—*

|                                |            |           |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Bank Stock, . . . . .          | \$1,900.00 |           |
| Railroad Bonds, . . . . .      | 4,000.00   |           |
| United States Bonds, . . . . . | 3,050.00   |           |
| City Bonds, . . . . .          | 1,000.00   |           |
| Note, . . . . .                | 500.00     |           |
| Cash, . . . . .                | 419.88     |           |
|                                |            | <hr/>     |
|                                |            | 10,869.88 |

*The Salisbury Building Fund is invested in—*

|                                |          |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Bank Stock, . . . . .          | \$100.00 |           |
| Railroad Stock, . . . . .      | 400.00   |           |
| Railroad Bonds, . . . . .      | 700.00   |           |
| United States Bonds, . . . . . | 500.00   |           |
| City Bonds, . . . . .          | 8,000.00 |           |
| Cash, . . . . .                | 341.01   |           |
|                                |          | <hr/>     |
|                                |          | 10,041.01 |

*The Isaac Davis Fund is invested in—*

|                                |          |        |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------|
| City Bonds, . . . . .          | \$500.00 |        |
| United States Bonds, . . . . . | 100.00   |        |
| Cash, . . . . .                | 42.46    |        |
|                                |          | <hr/>  |
|                                |          | 642.46 |

*The Lincoln Legacy Fund is invested in—*

|                       |            |          |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|
| City Bonds, . . . . . | \$1,000.00 |          |
| Cash, . . . . .       | 92.20      |          |
|                       |            | <hr/>    |
|                       |            | 1,092.20 |

Total of the seven Funds, . . . . . \$74,692.26

Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL PAINE, *Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, October 20, 1871.

We have examined the above account, and find it correct and properly vouched. We have also examined the Investments and find them as stated; and they are safely and judiciously made.

ISAAC DAVIS,  
 EBENEZER TORREY, } *Auditors.*

WORCESTER, October 21st, 1871.

## Donors and Donations.

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HON. ISAAC DAVIS, Worcester. — For the Davis Alcove, "Manuscrit Troano, Etudes Sur Le Système Graphique, et la Langue Des Mayas," par M. Brasseur De Bourbourg, 2 vols., Paris, 1869-70; and for the General Library, nineteen books, and one hundred and ten pamphlets.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE HON. J. S. C. KNOWLTON, Worcester. — Forty one books; four hundred and forty-two pamphlets; and five maps.

MRS. JOHN DAVIS, Worcester. — The Overland Monthly, complete to November, 1871; and one Atlantic Monthly.

MR. J. F. D. GARFIELD, Fitchburg. — Thirty-four pamphlets.

MESSRS. HUBBARD, BROS. & Co., Boston. — Eighteen Registers and Directories; and eight U. S. Public Documents.

MR. J. G. SMITH, Worcester. — Fourteen books; sixteen pamphlets; three maps; and the Worcester Daily Sun, complete.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Worcester. — Three books; one hundred and fifteen pamphlets; the Golden Age and Christian Union, in continuation; and various circulars and cards.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, Esq., Worcester. — A choice collection of programmes and hand bills, 1846-1871, bound; and three pamphlets.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D., Boston. — Four books and sixty-seven pamphlets.

HON. JOHN D. BALDWIN, Worcester. — Twenty-six pamphlets.

REV. RUSH R. SHIPPEN, Worcester. — Newspaper clippings, relating to the War of the Rebellion, and the Institution of Slavery.

REV. HENRY L. JONES, Fitchburg. — Percy Society Reprints, one volume; and the Eclectic Magazine for 1870.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Boston.—Two books; eighteen pamphlets; and one map.

HON. J. C. B. DAVIS, Washington, D. C.—Washington Meteorological and Astronomical Observations, 1868; U. S. Commercial Relations, 1869 and 1870; and the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester.—Seven bound vols.; seventy-seven numbers of American periodicals; two hundred and seventeen miscellaneous pamphlets; and files of seven newspapers.

THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.—Four books; forty pamphlets; and one map.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, JR., Esq., Worcester.—Three books.

CLEMENT H. HILL, Esq., Washington, D. C.—Twenty-seven pamphlets.

EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D., Providence, R. I.—Two Reports as Superintendent of Health; and one Report as Secretary of the Board of State Charities; also the R. I. Registration Report, for 1869.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Conn.—The Travelers' Record, 1869-71; and twelve of their pamphlets, on Life and Accident Insurance.

REV. GEORGE ALLEN, Worcester.—Census of Canada, 1851-2, two vols.; and eighty-six selected pamphlets.

GEORGE E. FRANCIS, M. D., Worcester.—Two pamphlets; and six maps.

MRS. WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Worcester.—Two books; and one pamphlet.

JOEL MUNSELL, Esq., Albany, N. Y.—Fourteen pamphlets.

JAMES LENOX, Esq., New York.—Relation of Cabeça de Vaca; N. Y. Historical Society Collections, 1869; Catalogue of Books relating to America on Sale by A. R. Smith, London; Annual Report of the Trustees of the Lenox Library; and the Third Annual Report of the Presbyterian Hospital of the city of New York.

MR. B. J. DODGE, Worcester.—Three books; and twenty-eight pamphlets.

- HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, Worcester. — Five books and six pamphlets relating to Utah Territory and the Mormons.
- REV. GEORGE S. PAINE, Worcester. — Thirty-two pamphlets; and a Collection of Broad-sides, Hand-bills, Circulars and Cards.
- MRS. IRA M. BARTON, Worcester. — Three Books.
- MISS SARAH F. EARLE, Worcester. — Thirty-one pamphlets.
- ROBERT CLARKE, Esq., Cincinnati, O. — McBride's Pioneer Biography, vol. 2; Ohio Valley Historical Miscellanies; Fourth Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, 1870; and fourteen choice pamphlets.
- EDWARD L. DAVIS, Esq., Worcester. — A fine photograph of Stonehenge, with a printed description, both handsomely framed; and a Topographical Map of Massachusetts.
- MISS H. G. CREAMER, Worcester. — One book; and two pamphlets.
- REV. C. D. BRADLEE, Boston. — His sermon on "Desire for Heaven;" one Pamphlet; one Photograph; and a Deed of 1735.
- MR. JAMES WHITE, Worcester. — One book; and the New Hampshire Gazette of May 11, 1759.
- MESSRS. E. DARROW & BROTHER, Rochester, N. Y. — Three pamphlets.
- MR. PLINY HOLBROOK, Worcester. — A Washington Funeral Oration, 1800; and two early Newspapers.
- MR. PETER WALKER, Philadelphia, Pa. — Index to the Princeton Review, 1825-1868.
- GEORGE W. GALE, Esq., Worcester. — Three Mexican Almanacs; and various Mexican Newspapers.
- JAMES BENNETT, Esq., Leominster. — Leominster Town Reports, for 1870-71; and Catalogue of the Free Public Library of Leominster.
- HON. GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, Worcester. — Four pamphlets.
- WILLIAM S. BARTON, Esq., Worcester. — Twelve pamphlets.
- HON. CHARLES DEVENS, Worcester. — A collection of Invitations and Cards.
- MRS. HENRY P. STURGIS, Boston. — Three pamphlets.

- Mr. CHARLES B. JOHNSON, Worcester. — A parcel of the High School Thesaurus, 1859-66.
- HORACE DAVIS, Esq., San Francisco, Cal. — Four Arrowheads of Obsidian, from Novato, Marin Co., Cal.; and Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, Vol. 4, Part 8.
- ISAAC SMUCKER, Esq., Newark, O. — Pioneer Historical Papers Nos. 81-86.
- Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, Washington, D. C. — Instructions for the Expedition Toward the North Pole.
- GEORGE E. CHAMBERS, Esq., Philadelphia. — Report of the Philadelphia Board of Health for the year 1870.
- HON. CHARLES HUDSON, Lexington. — Proceedings at the Dedication of the Town and Memorial Hall, Lexington, April 19, 1871.
- Mrs. E. G. KELLEY, Newburyport. — Manuscript Sermon of Bishop Bass, of the Diocese of Massachusetts.
- E. F. DUREN, Esq., Bangor, Me. — Minutes, Sermon and Reports of the Maine Congregational Conference, 1871.
- Prof. J. D. BUTLER, Cincinnati, O. — Various Circulars relating to Western Railroads and Lands.
- J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq., Boston. — A Manuscript Dudleian Lecture, by Rev. Dr. Eckley.
- Mr. NELSON R. SCOTT, Worcester. — Four Medals.
- Mr. EDWIN HUBBARD, Chicago, Ill. — One pamphlet; and one Broadside.
- Major E. T. RAYMOND, Worcester. — A French "Plebiscite" Vote.
- Mrs. JOHN W. BIGELOW, New York. — A Manuscript Legal Document relating to South Carolina in 1748.
- HON. JOHN A. KNOWLES, Lowell. — No. 16 of his Reminiscences of Forty Years Life in Lowell.
- Mrs. SARAH NICHOLS, Auburn. — An Indian Plummet.
- Rev. D. T. TAYLOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y. — His article on the Navigation of Lake Champlain.
- Mr. BYRON A. BALDWIN, Chicago, Ill. — His Nathaniel Baldwin, and one Line of his Descendants.
- Com. GEO. HENRY PREBLE, Charlestown. — His Notes on Early Ship Building in Massachusetts, and his Memoir of William Pitt Fessenden.

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